INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XVIII NO. 263– BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY CONDEMNS POLICE BEHAVIOUR

"In Defiance Of All Canons Of Decency"

"WONT TOLERATE INSULTS TO WOMEN ANY MORE"

Govt Must Bring Culprits To Book

"WE ARE PROUD OF OUR WOMEN"

"HOME MEMBER AND COMMISSIONER MUST SALUTE NATIONAL FLAG"

Bombay gave a fitting reply to the barbarous treatment meted out by the police to the fourteen girls who were removed from the city and left on the highway at Vikhroli. Men and women, prominent in all walks of life, joined the chorus of protests raised at a mammoth public meeting held on the Azad Maidan on Thursday evening.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

On a modest estimate 75,000 representatives of every class and community in Bombay attended the meeting. The most ardent moderates as well as extremists were unanimous in condemning the police excesses.

DAWN OF FREEDOM.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the ex-Mayor of Bombay who presided over the meeting paid a tribute to the services of women to the cause of freedom and said that the orange colour of their sarees was emblematic of the dawn of the day of freedom.

That the citizens should not remain content until they were masters of the country and the city and that the Police Commissioner must be their servant was the keynote of most of the speeches.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTED.

It was said that the Governor by condoning the police atrocities had unfitted himself for the high post he was occupying and that it was time for him to make room for a better man.

The function came to a close after the national flag was saluted by the audience, a dozen girls singing "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" (Let our Flag fly aloft)!

Mr. S. A. Brelvi proposing Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to the chair said in Hindustani that the glorious part Indian women had taken in the fight for freedom had struck the whole world with amazement. When history and especially the history of India's struggle for freedom would be written the achievements of Indian women would be recorded in golden letters. India could not sufficiently thank her daughters for their services and sacrifices.

A CHALLENGE TO INDIAN MANHOOD.

The incidents of "Black Sunday", October 26, said Mr. Brelvi, were a challenge to the manhood of India to show whether they deserved such sacrifices as were offered by their sisters. No nation on earth could tolerate the insulting treatment that was meted out to Indian women on that fateful day. The only fitting reply that Indians could make to that challenge was to free their country from foreign bondage at the earliest opportunity.

DETERMINED TO HAVE FREEDOM.

The meeting that evening, said Mr. Brelvi, was called to proclaim to the world that the honour of every Indian woman was as sacred as India's honour and Indians were determined to see that they achieved freedom which alone would put a stop to such humiliating incidents. They were fortunate in having Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to preside over the meeting. Dr. Deshmukh was not only a successful ex-President of the Corporation, but he also took keen interest in the welfare of Indian women and that qualified him the more for the honour.

Sjt. Mathuradas V. Khimji seconded the proposal which was carried amidst prolonged cheers.

"WE ARE PROUD OF OUR WOMEN"

—:o:—

Dr. Deshmukh's Speech

"The dignity of the city has been lowered by the refusal of the Sheriff to convene a meeting which was requisitioned by nearly 25,000 citizens of Bombay. It is our duty to bring to the notice of the Government that such a conduct will no longer be tolerated", declared Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the ex-Mayor of Bombay, in the course of his powerful speech. He expressed his gratitude for having conferred upon him the honour of presiding over the meeting. It was a very great honour and he appreciated it. A meeting like that was unique and unprecedented. He thought it would not be out of place to mention how the meeting came to be called. They all knew that the Sheriff of Bombay was prevented from holding the meeting. (Shame!)

Dr. Deshmukh emphasised that it had been a long-established convention in Bombay that the Mayor of the city was considered to be the first citizen in Bombay. But some of them wanted to give a chance to the Government. Therefore although they knew that the President of the Corporation was the first citizen, they sent a requisition to the Sheriff to convene the meeting—which honour really belonged to the Mayor. It was their duty to bring to the notice of the Government and all other Crown officers that conduct such as this would not be tolerated.

WON'T APPROACH SHERIFF IN FUTURE.

The proper reply to such an insult was for the people not to give another chance either to the She-

(Continued on Page 7)

T. U. C. FAVOURS A GENERAL STRIKE.

—:o:—

R. T. Conference Condemned.

FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress met yesterday evening. Sit. Subhas Chandra Bose presiding 30 members representing 17 unions attended the meeting.

The following resolutions were passed.

1 Favouring a general strike, the date to be fixed at a subsequent meeting.

2 Condemning the retrenchment in the East Indian Railway.

3 Characterising the Round Table Conference as an instrument of British Imperialism to check the Independence movement.

4 And condemning those Indian Labour leaders who in co-operation with the British Trade Union Congress were working against the present national struggle.

MAHATMA STILL EATS FRESH FRUITS ?

—:o:—

The Director of Information writes:—

The story that has appeared in the Press that Mr. Gandhi stopped taking fresh fruits "after hearing of the lathi charges" is incorrect. Mr. Gandhi has never stopped taking fresh fruits and is taking them at present.

SURAT CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

—:o:—

All Except One Given "C" Class

SURAT, Nov. 19.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case against seven local Congress workers namely, Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai and Mr. G. R. Chokhavala, President and Secretary respectively of the Surat District Congress Committee, Mr Atisukh Kapadia, Secretary, Chorasi Taluka Congress Committee, Mr. Ranchanlal and Mr. Fulchand Zaveri, President and Secretary, respectively of the local "War Council," Mr. Ranchoddas Chokkas, editor, "Congress Bulletin," Mr. Vallabhdas Akkad, auditor of the Congress Committee as well as organiser of the "Vanar Sena."

All the accused were arrested on October 24 when the local Congress bodies were declared illegal.

The Magistrate convicted all except Mr. Vallabhdas Akkad and Mr. Ranchhoddas Chokkas under Section 17, clause 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced them to five months' rigorous imprisonment on the first count, and nine months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 200 in default three months further rigorous imprisonment on the second count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Chokkas was convicted under Section 17 clause 1 and was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Vallabhadas Akkad was acquitted. All the convicted persons were placed in "C" class except Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai who was given "B" class.—A. P.

DR. G. V. DESHMUKH.

Ex-Mayor of Bombay who presided over the protest meeting.

ALLEGED DESPATCH FROM MEERUT JAIL FOR MOSCOW !

Bombay Customs Official's Evidence.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 20.

MEERUT.—In the "Conspiracy Case" the examination in chief of Mr. George Clarke, Inspector of Customs, Bombay occupied the whole day.

Mr. Clarke stated that he was on duty when "S.S. Triaf" was in Bombay in February 1930. Most of its crew were Punjabis and witness suspecting some of them might be smuggling charas had his watch on them. While so engaged his attention was drawn to three men near the ship.

FOR MOSCOW

Witness directed these men to be taken to a shed where medical examination of the crew was in progress and from inquiries he learnt that two of them were V. H. Joshi and Amir Haiderali.

Mr. Clarke found no charas on them but in a wallet found in Joshi's coat he found Rs. 200 in notes and Rs. 5 in change in addition to an article entitled "Situation in India" which it is alleged by the prosecution had been written the accused Dange in Meerut Jail and given to Joshi for despatch to Moscow. Witness had not seen any of these persons before. Mr. Clarke stated that he returned the money to Joshi but the article was sent to the Assistant Collector of Customs who subsequently had it sent to the police. Witness identified the photograph of absconding accused Amir Haiderali in court and stated he would recognise both Joshi and Haiderali if he met them again. The court then rose for the day.

SENTENCES PILED ONE ON ANOTHER

Kaujalgi Gets Another One Year's Hard Labour

BELGAUM, Nov. 19.

(By Mail.)

Mr. Hanmantrao Kaujalgi, the first "Dictator" of Karnatak who, along with Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Vice-President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee was sentenced on November 17 to six months' rigorous imprisonment for being member of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee declared unlawful by the Government, was to-day again sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default three months further imprisonment for inciting people to break the Forest Laws.

Mr. Kaujalgi was allotted "B" class in to-day's case. He was given "A" class in the previous case.—A. P.

ELECTION FIASCO IN C. P.

—:o:—

Candidates Respond To Congress Appeal And Withdraw.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

There has been an unprecedented success for the Congress—this year. All candidates, namely Sjt. Ramrao Deshmukh, ex-minister, Rajabal, Chitnis, Magalmurti pleader, Pandurang Jaysaw and Babaji Doke have withdrawn from the Ramtek Nagpur constituency again for the second time upholding the prestige of the Congress, through the influence of Sjt. Appasaheb Halde, member of the War Council. This is the first instance in the whole of India when the same constituency has fallen vacant for the second time in obedience to the Congress mandate.

NO EQUALITY OF STATUS WITH DOMINIONS

—:o:—

Lord Reading Blesses Federalism

HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES ARE ONLY POLITICAL

JOSHI ON INDIAN WORKERS' RIGHTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The order of speakers to-day at the Round Table Conference was as follows:—

Nawab of Bhopal, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Begum Shah Nawaz, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Lord Reading, Maharaja of Nawanagar, Sir P. C. Mitter, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. K. T. Paul, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Raja of Parlakimedi, Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. H. P. Modi, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan of Domeli, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Colonel Haskar and Mr. MacDonald.

The amended proposal of Business Committee, coming before the Round Table Conference at the conclusion of plenary discussion, recommends the establishment of Federal Relations Committee, constituted as cabled on 18th November, to consider the structure of a federal system of Government as regards the relations between Indian States and British India and the relations between Princes and British India and the Centre, including the question of responsibility at Centre, and recommend the main principles to be applied.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL.

The general discussion was continued to-day at Round Table Conference.

The Nawab of Bhopal who was first speaker, paid a tribute to Lord Irwin, "one of greatest Viceroys and best friends India has ever had." He cordially reciprocated Mr. Sapru's view on the contribution of Indian States to United Federal India, particularly that they would furnish stabilising factor in the constitution. The Nawab then emphasised that Federation must be equal and there must be no question of subordination in status of States to the rest of India. Even the smallest states should be properly represented. The Nawab was cheered when he emphasised that no rift existed among the Princes, as between Moslems and Hindus, and that communal tension was practically non-existent in the States. He said that the reason for communal tension that had arisen in British India was solely political.

PRINCES DISSATISFIED.

He believed that immediately foundations for a constitution of self-governing India were laid those differences would automatically disappear. Referring to the protest of Chamber of Princes against the report of the States Committee he said that the Princes would not be satisfied until their contentions were investigated in detail. He said there had been more "expansive" matters under the head "Relations with States" in the Government of India's despatch with which the Princes were equally dissatisfied.

N. M. JOSHI ON WORKERS' RIGHTS

Mr. N. M. Joshi (representative of workers of India) said he realised that heaven would not descend on earth for workers, when India was self-governing, but changes of success of workers' struggle would be greater than now under a Government responsible neither to the British Parliament nor to Indian Legislatures. For instance, he said, the extraordinary influence now exercised by European industrialists in India would be greatly reduced. He himself and his colleague Mr. B. Shiva Rao hoped that the constitution would contain a declaration of fundamental rights of workers and would also be founded on universal suffrage and that labour legislation would be a general or federal subject and also that a constitution would be so framed that India would fully benefit by the international labour action. He welcomed the inclusion of Indian States in the Federation but reminded the Princes of their inaction hitherto to recognise international labour obligations.

BEGUM SHAH NAWAZ ON STRAIGHT ROAD

Begum Shah Nawaz (representative of Indian women) was cheered when she rose to speak. Emphasising the uniqueness of the occasion she said it was the first time that Indian women had

(Continued on page 5.)

"RELY ON OUR RETURNING IF BRITISH OPPOSITION IS CLEAR."

Mr. Jayakar's Reply To Mr. Kelkar.

—:o:—

POONA, Nov. 20.

Mr. N.C. Kelkar has received the following reply from Mr. Jayakar to the cable recently addressed by Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Lalji Naranji to Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar Dr. Moonje and others in London:—

"Your apprehension premature. Committee has already been appointed to consider scheme of Federation Government for Whole of India, Provinces and States. I will insist on full measure of our demands at right time. If British opposition becomes finally clear, you may rely on our returning."—A. P.

Delegations Press Full Demands

MOVE FOR CHANGE IN NAME OF F. R. COMMITTEE

Special To "The Chronicle".

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A meeting of the Indian Delegation desired to press for a change in the name of the Federal Relations Committee to the Constitutional Committee with Terms of Reference including relations of states-with British India, and of Provinces with the Central Government, on the basis of full Responsibility in the Central Government. Messrs. Jinnah and Gavin Jones opposed. Delegations are pressing for full demands.

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For First Sixteen Words

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For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent F. I. S. A. or B Com. for GREGG COLLEGE. Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
A 2029

WANTED—Experienced, honest, hardworking SOAP-BOILER No qualifications necessary. Apply immediately THE KEMBHAVI INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bijapur.
A R3700

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A trained S. T. C. MATRICULATE or UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHER, male or female for the English Girl's class, Bulsar Municipality. Apply with lower salary expected before 1st December 1930, to the CHAIRMAN, English Class Committee, Bulsar Municipality.
A 2019

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY, ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER, 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 3576

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1936

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as German made Dying plants, Mercerizing machines, Electric generating portable plant, etc., Apply sharp Post Box 928.
C R3540

FOR SALE—PRESS MACHINERY, Iron Beams, Girders, Rams suitable for Factories, etc., also a large quantity of old Iron Building and other materials. Apply Post Box 928.
N R 3539

Trade Announcement.

PURE SWEDESHI TEAS—Managed by INDIANS by Indian Labour—Wanted PURCHASERS & AGENTS on a descent salary and commission. Apply immediately to The Blue Mountain Tea Corporation, Swadeshi Tea Merchants, Mettupalaiyam.
R3718

FOR SALE.—New brass "IN-OUT" PLATES at Re. 1-4-0. 1/2" letter brass Name Plates at Re. 0-2-6 a letter with frame. THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO., 9, Hamam Street, — bay.
T — R3715

CONTRACTS ARE TO BE GIVEN For miscellaneous repairs, oil paints, and white wash, with or without materials for about six properties at Mughbhat Lane and Bapty Road. Apply sharp. Post Box 928. Bombay.
R 3071

Houses & Flats To Let.

OFFICE ROOM (25' x 12') with large verandah on 1st floor Mahendra Mansions, (formerly Watson's Hotel) Esplanade Road, available 1st December. Decent, airy, central. Rent reasonable. Apply Agent.
C R 3728

FLATS of 2 and 3 rooms with gallery, bathroom, W. C. Also one large room available soon, in Mahendra Mansions (formerly Watson's Hotel), Esplanade Road. Lift, Fans, Airy, central. Rent reasonable. Apply Agent.
C R 3727

Medical.

"SEMORE". The only safest and harmless pissary for Birth-control recommended by German Medical authorities. Rs. 2/8. FREDYSONS CO., Saifee House, Gowalia Tank, Bombay. Branch at 860, Dastoor Meher Road, Poona.
M R 3725

Motors and Accessories

AUTO REPAIRS.

AUTO REPAIRS REPAINTING & SERVICE CO., Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Telephone 24420; Workshop and Spray Painting Installation at Lamington Road, (Lal Chimney) do all jobs under printed guarantee and no fancy prices charged may we solicit your enquiries?

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two Share Certificates Nos. 39833 and 39834 in respect of 10 Ordinary shares Nos. 453151 to 453160 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Limited, standing in the name of Bai Gulab, wife of Manilal Khushaldas, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 21st November, 1930.
R 3729

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on 19th November, 1930, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th November, 1930, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 22nd November, 1930, to Saturday, the 6th December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th November, 1930.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client JIVRAJ VALCHAND has been appointed trustee to carry out the Composition Scheme sanctioned by the Court in the estate of Manchand Walchand and Co.

Under the said Scheme 4 annas in a rupee are to be paid to all the Creditors of Messrs. Manchand Walchand and Co.

All persons having any claim against Manchand Walchand and Co. are required to lodge their proof with the said Trustee within a fortnight from the date hereof otherwise their claim will not be considered.

Payments will be made to those Creditors who have proved their claim before the Official Assignee to the Trustee at the Office of his Attorneys Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal at 95 Esplanade, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1930.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Jivraj Walchand.
2030

THE NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CAWNPORE.

Bonus to Policy-holders Rs. 12/3 For every Rs. 100 of premium paid Dividend to Shareholders (Interim for 1930-31) ... 12½ p.c.

Shares of Rs. 50 each payable by easy instalments *still available at par.*

Special Features:—Low Premiums, Guaranteed Claim, No Medical Examination, Investments in Government Securities.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY:—Capable, Energetic, Experienced and Influential Local Managers for Branches to be opened at Important Centres throughout BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. Salary from Rs. 125 to Rs. 200 per mensem. Cash Security from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 and purchase of 10 Shares of Rs. 50 each essential. Agents wanted everywhere.

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361 Pages—one day a page.
Apply with
Four An as postage stamps.
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Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARAMOUNT'S ALL-TECHNICOLOUR SINGING ROMANCE
"THE VAGABOND KING"
with
DENNIS KING and JEANETTE MACDONALD
The Famous Baritone. The Queen of "Love Parade".
POSITVELY FINAL PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

PATHE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON

with
DOROTHY MACKAILL and JACK MULHALL.

LUNA PARK
AND
EXPOSITION
Bazargate Street, Fort.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
Saturday, 22nd November, 1930.
In aid of the Bombay Branch of the Indian
RED CROSS SOCIETY.
Come to Luna Park and see the
GOAT RACING
THE
AUTO-SKOOTER DODGEM
And all the latest novelties.
Nightly at 6 p.m.
Admission to Grounds Annas 2 only.

Globe Cinema
Sandhurst Road,
To-night 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE THIEF OF BAGHDAD
NEXT SATURDAY
FRED THOMSON
IN
The Silent Stranger
with SILVER KING the horse.

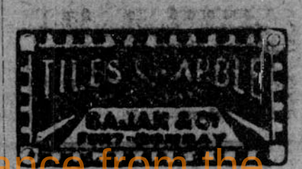
THE CAPITOL
The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Stars of
"THE BROADWAY MELODY"
CHARLES KING
BESSIE LOVE
in the
TALKING—SINGING DANCING PICTURE
Chasing Rainbows
Song-Hits! Dances!
with TECHNICOLOUR.
TO-MORROW
VILMA BANKY
in
A LADY TO LOVE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The All-Talking Thriller
RONALD COLMAN
in
CONDEMNED
The Romance of a Convict in "Devil's Islands". The French Penal Settlement.

On account of the special request by the public.
The Famous Tantkar of Indore State
Prof. RAHIMAT KHAN
and
KAPILESHWARI Bros.
will perform
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
including a variety of music and instruments,
at
BLAVATSKY LODGE
French Bridge Chowpatty
on
SATURDAY, the 22nd November at 5 p. m.
SUNDAY, the 23rd November at 9 a.m.
and one concert at DHURU HALL DADAR on Sunday the 23rd November at 4 p. m.
Rates: Rs. 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Re. 1/2 and annas 9 (including tax).
Plan open at Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, 3rd floor, Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi.

RIALTO TALKIES
GRAND OPENING
TO-MORROW 22nd NOV AT 6-30 P. M.
The Man of 1001 Faces
LON CHANEY
IN
THUNDER
A Saga of the Rails!
Also A
LAUREL — HARDY
All-Talking Comedy
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

RIALTO CINEMA
To-day at 6-30 & 10 P. M.
GARDEN of ALLAH
with
Alice Terry & Ivan Petrovich



AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

SHORT COVERING IN A NARROW SESSION

December Notices 100,000 Bales

FIFTY BANKS CLOSED DOORS

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts. Prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points and finally closed at a rise of 2 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 11 cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 10.71c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 9 points on reports of Farm Board consigning cotton stocks to Liverpool. There was scattered short covering and the market closed at a loss of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 13 points to 5.97 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures declined 4 points and Egyptian cotton prices declined 3 to 6 points.

It may be recalled that some time back when Congress organisations in this country were declared unlawful, Lancashire Mills believed that it was time for them to sell cloth to India. But now they have realised that the boycott of foreign cloth is intensive and there is no chance of any business worth the name. The sales of spot cotton at Liverpool have fallen off and the Farm Board is planning consigning cotton to Liverpool and other places. It is expected that December notices at New York will be about one lac of bales. About fifty Southern Banks recently closed doors. This is the state of cotton and it is idle to look for any recovery.

COTTON IS A CASH CROP.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co state that market continues steady in absence of any aggressive "short" selling. Improvement in trade demand is still being maintained and any lower level of prices show expansion.

In criticising the policy of the Farm Board, a differentiation should be drawn between its activities of last season and this year. Last season, the Farm Board was buying spot and futures on its own account financed by Government funds but this season, all these functions have been delegated to the American Co-operative Association which has been registered with a capital of 30 Million Dollars and the majority of its members represent farmers and smaller independent Co-operative Societies.

In comparing the prices of commodities such as Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Corn, Sugar with Cotton, it must be remembered that the latter is a cash crop to farmers while the former commodities can be consumed by the farmer if prices prove unprofitable to him. The Ginning Report is due to-morrow and is likely to be around 119 lac bales. By this time, nearly 85 per cent of the total crop may have been ginned and a greater portion of it has been marketed by the farmers. Whatever is now left with the farmers, it appears they are not keen to sell and this is confirmed by the "into sight" figures which are about 7 lac bales, behind last year. We still prefer moderate purchases around 11 Cents for March New York or consider it advisable to buy March New York against sales of Broach.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January 11.08 (2-15 p.m.)

New York Lowest 10.96 (10-09 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—

Trade absorbing December liquidation. Estimated notices 1,00,000.

New York:—

Hedge selling light. Crop estimates being decreased somewhat New York market keeping approximate parity with Southern spot markets. Think circulation of notices will cause some decline.

New York:—

Cotton situation extremely difficult. While Government buying futures, conditions are growing worse Fifty Southern Banks recently closed doors. Expect gradual decline.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cables:

9 a.m.: Textiles quiet, not surprising in view of recent activity. Market lacks trend and needs fresh incentive. For time being favour purchases on breaks for moderate profits

11-30 a.m.: Rather more hedge selling at the opening, later improved on straddle buying.

Fossicks estimate of Ginnings 11,850,000 bales.

Reuter's cable. New York market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by strength of Wall Street and covering by shorts.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.14

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 200 eq. 4.54

Difference 160 pts eq Rs 70

New York May (Close) 11.63 eq 5.81

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 200 eq 4.54

Difference 127 pts eq Rs 56

Liverpool-New York:—

(At Liverpool close) Jan 70, May 65 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Nov 19

December	10.80—
January	11.08 plus 07
December (New Contract)	11.89 plus 02
January (New Contract)	11.07 plus 07
March (New Contract)	11.37 plus 06
May (New Contract)	11.64 plus 08
July (New Contract)	11.80 plus 04
Middling Spot	11.00—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Nov 19

December	10.93 plus 03
January	11.10 plus 06
Middling Spot	10.71 plus 06

NEW YORK.
New York, Nov 19

New York—11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—	
January (New Contract)	11.02
March (New Contract)	11.31
May (New Contract)	11.58
New York Noon Call—	
January (New Contract)	11.02
March (New Contract)	11.31
May (New Contract)	11.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Nov 19

Days receipts at all U S Ports 40,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 2000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 47,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 19.

	Opening	Closing
November		5.76—03
December		5.79—04
January	5.81	5.86—04
February		5.90—05
March	5.95	5.99—05
April		6.03—05
May	6.07	6.12—04
June		6.16—04
July	6.17	6.22—04
August		6.25—04
September		6.28—04
October	6.28	6.32—04
November		6.35—04
Middling Spot		5.97—13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, Nov 19.

Sales at Liverpool 4000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool Nov 19

Scinde Fully Good	3.75—15
Scinde Fine	4.00—15
Scinde Superfine	4.05—15
Bengal Good	3.50—15
Bengal Fully Good	3.75—15
Bengal Fine	4.00—15
Oomra Good	3.70—15
Oomra Fully Good	4.00—15
Oomra Fine	4.30—15
Broach Fully Good	4.40—15
Broach Fine	4.65—15
Broach Superfine	4.90—15

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool Nov 19

November	8.79
December	8.71
January	8.74
March	8.85
May	9.00
July	9.15
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	9.65

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS
Liverpool, Nov 19

December close at s 4/10d up 7/8d

March close at s 4/10 7/8d unchanged

May close at s 5/0 1/8d unchanged.

Wheat Chicago Market:

December per bushel dol 73 1/8 up 1/8

March per bushel dol 74 up 5/8

May per bushel dol 76 up 1

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

February 10.65 up 27

March 10.77 up 25

Linseed Buenos Aires Cable:—

"Crop outlook continues favourable, receipts increasing, may sag under hedge pressure but think advisable cover "shorts" with idea reselling on bulges which consider likely."

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SECOND CHAMBER NOT WANTED.

"Halue The Qualifications And Treble The Electorate"

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS TO BE LIMITED.

Bombay Govt's Views On Simon Proposals.

The following are extracts from the observations of the Government of Bombay on the Simon Proposals.

The Government of Bombay agree that the future constitution of India should be permanent and, with necessary safeguards, should contain within itself the means for growth and expansion. They agree also that it should be re-organised on a federal basis. The Government of Bombay also accept the proposal for the appointment of a Boundaries Commission with a view to an inquiry into any desirable redistribution of the Provincial boundaries in India. In accepting this recommendation the Government of Bombay desire to express the hope that the appointment of a Boundaries Commission will not in any way delay the introduction of the reforms, and, in the event of the Boundaries Commission recommending numerous alterations in the present organisation of provinces and of these recommendations being generally accepted, suggest that the procedure should be so regulated as to give time for the new constitution to work without being disturbed at its outset owing in readjustments of provincial boundaries.

NO OUTSIDERS AS MINISTERS.

"With regard to the proposals for the composition of the provincial executive the Government of Bombay do not accept the recommendation that the provincial cabinet may include Ministers appointed from outside the Council. Though there is some force in the arguments put forward by the Commission in support of their recommendation, which is not without a precedent in the Dominion Constitutions, the proposal to include in a cabinet jointly responsible to the legislature, members, selected from outside the legislature ,seems to the Government of Bombay to be opposed to the principle of responsible government. It will create the anomaly of there being in a cabinet jointil responsible to a legislature persons who will not have been drawn from it and who will not represent the choice of the legislature. They will not have any party or following in the Council on whom they could depend for carrying out their policy. Though in theory responsible to the legislature, they will not be removable by it, and, being appointed by the Governor will naturally look to him for support.

GOVERNOR'S EMERGENCY POWERS.

"(The Commission have expressly stated that the overriding powers of the Governor, apart from emergencies, will in future be exercised only for specified and limited purposes and that the emergency powers will be available only when there is a breakdown. The powers suggested for the Governor are wide and intended to meet all possible contingencies. Their actual exercise will depend on circumstances. In all constitutions there must be come ultimate authority empowered to carry on the administration in emergencies, and in the provinces of India, the Governor appears to be the only authority to whom these powers can be entrusted. In fact, the Governor's responsibilities as the head of the provincial administration are so great that with him must remain all powers not expressly transferred to the Ministry or the legislature, and it would perhaps be better not to embody these powers in the rigid language of a statute.

NECESSARY LIMITATIONS.

It, however, it is decided that they must be made statutory, the Government of Bombay are in favour of the powers (constitutional, overriding and emergency) suggested by the Commission but would modify their proposals to the extent and for the reasons set forth below: —

(i) As representation by election has been suggested for the various communities and interests which are at present represented by nomination the Governor need not be given power to nominate members up to 10 per cent. of the total seats. Nomination should be resorted to only for the purpose of providing representation for such important classes and interests as are not likely to obtain representation by any practicable system of election, or to remove any gross inequalities of representation. To provide for these contingencies the Government of Bombay are of opinion that it will suffice if the Governor is given power to nominate members up to 5 per cent. of the total seats only.

(ii) The Governor may be given power to make rules for the transaction of business in his cabinet as recommended by the Commission in paragraph 51 but it should be understood that before making or altering any such rules he will consult the Ministry.

(iii) The Givernor should have the power to override his Ministry for the purpose of securing the carrying out of any order received by the provincial government from the Government of India or Secretary of State, but it should be made clear that the primary responsibility for securing the carrying out of such orders shall normally lie on the Ministry and that it is only when the Ministry fails or refuses to secure the carrying out of such orders that the Governor should intervene.

NINE MONTHS' LIMIT.

"In the opinion of the Local sion propose the Governor should be empowered to use his emergency powers (vide paragraph 65 of their report) is too long. They would prefer to fix the period at six months. They recognize, however, that within the period of six months it might be impossible to obtain the approval of Parliament expressed by resolution of both Houses and suggest, therefore, that the period within which the Governor may exercise his emergency powers should be fixed at nine months. I am also to suggest that item (2) in paragraph 50 which provides that the Governor shall have power to give directions in order to prevent serious prejudice to one or more sections of the community as compared with other sections requires clarification. The clause as it stands does not make it clear whether the overriding powers of the Governor are to be exercised in the interests of the minority communities only or of majority communities also, should occasion for the exercise of powers in their favour arise.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

"The Government of Bombay agree that the future constitution should not be rigid or temporary, but consider that the principles of elasticity and permanency laid down by the Commission for the provincial governments should apply, with equal force, to the constitution of the Central Government which should also be made permanent and should contain within itself provision for its future development. An inelastic and temporary constitution at the Centre is bound to affect the constitutional growth of the provinces and may even result in regarding their progress. They are also of the opinion that the Commission's recommendation for amendment of the provincial constitution by resolution contained in paragraph 95 of the Report is unsatisfactory. Apparently the power to be conferred on the provincial councils is limited to an amendment of the legislative machine in respect of the matters specified, and in the manner and subject to the conditions mentioned in that paragraph. A resolution of the council even when it satisfies the conditions laid down by the Commission will require the sanction of the Governor-General and possibly of the Secretary of State. In consequence of this procedure the constitution will lose much of that elasticity which it is the very object of the Commission to provide. The Government of Bombay consider that, subject to the safeguards mentioned in paragraph 95, a resolution which has been duly passed by the council and has received the assent of the Governor should have statutory force and effect. I am to observe that the power of amendment should extend not only to an amendment of the legislative machine but to a gradual expansion, subject to necessary safeguards, of the legislative and financial powers of the council also, and that it should be available to the provincial council after a lapse of five years instead of ten years as proposed by the Commission.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

"As regards the retention of communal electorates, the majority of the Government of Bombay accpt the recommendations of the Commission. One Honourable Member and one Minister consider that in place of the existing separate electorates for the Mahomedans there should be joint electorates with reservation of seats for them, or, if the Mahomedan community so desire, they may select a panel out of which the candidates may be elected.

"The proposals for the representation of the depressed classes in the Report are in the opinion of the Government of Bombay inadequate and will not satisfy the community which has been clamouring for special representation for the last 10 years. It is very doubtful whether candidates genuinely representative of the depressed classes will be elected in a general electorate in non-Mahomedan constituencies. The Government of Bombay, therefore, consider that the depressed classes should be provided with separate electorates of their own and should be given one-half of the number of (seats to which they would be entitled on the basis of population. If this is done, the provisions suggested by the Commission that the Governor should have power to certify which candidates are authorized to stand for the depressed classes seats will not be necessary. The Government of Bombay are also of the opinion that such separate electorates should be continued for 10 years only, and that the franchise qualification for the depressed classes should be the same as for the other communities.

"The proposals for the represenration of the Indian Christians

LABOUR AND LANDHOLDERS.

"The principle underlying the Commission's recommendation regarding representation of Labour is accepted. But the Government of Bombay consider that in view of the fact that Labour would be represented in the general constituencies the proposed representation should be restricted and that it should if possible, be provided by election and not by nomination by the Governor. They are of opinion that agricultural labour, apart from industrial labour, should also have special representation. Such representation should be provided by nomination by the Governor as, in view of the difficulties involved in forming suitable electorates for agricultural labourers, that appears to be the only way by which representation can be provided for them, but the question of the enfranchisement of the agricultural labour is one which the Government of Bombay desire to put before the Franchise Committee.

"The Government of Bombay are unable to accept the recommendation regarding the special representation of landholders, and adhere to their proposals submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission that besides continuing the present representation of the landholders an additional constitutency for them should be created for the Southern Division of the Presidency and one seat allotted to it. The argument that by virtue of standing and influence they have opportunities of being returned in the general constituencies applied to an equal extent to the commercial communities also, which under the Commission's recommendation are to have special electorates provided for them. The Government of Bombay are therefore of the opinion that in view of the importance of the landholders and the steady influence which they are likely to exercise in the Councils, the privilege of special representation now held by them should be continued and that as land holders the Southern Division owing ti the smaller number of electors in it have as a rule very little chance in the election against candidates in the Central Division a separate seat should be allotted to them in the Southern Division as suggested above.

WOMEN AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

"The Commission's recommendations regarding the qualification of women voters call for a detailed examination. It is difficult to estimate without such examination, the statistics for which are and of the Bombay University are ber of women voters who will be enfranchised on the proposed qualifications, and what the effect of such enfranchisement would be on the electoral strength of the various communities and interests, especially as social customs will have a bearing on this question. The recommendations are, therefore, accepted, subject to investigation by the Franchise Committee.

accepted. But the Government of Bombay are against multiplicity communal electorates, and while the Local Government agree that the present representation of commercial interests should be continued, they are of opinion that such representation should be in its present numbers and not in its present proportion as recommended by the Commission.

not readily available, the num-

"In view of the Commission's recommendation that the Anglo-Indians should have representation by election and that the Indian Christians should have it by means of reserved seats, and of their own recommendations that the depressed classes should be provided with representation by election that the representation of industrial labour should, if possible, be by election and that the present special representation of the landholders should be continued, the Government of Bombay consider that the Commission's recommendations regarding nomination of members contained in paragraph 92 of the Report are unnecessary, except in the case of agricultural labour and women the representation of which can be provided for, if the proposal that the Governor should have power to nominate members up to 5 per cent. of the total number of seats only is retained.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

"The proposals regarding the legislative powers of the Council and the Governor's powers in relation to legislation contained in paragraphs 96 and 97 of the Report appear to be suitable, except as regards the requirement of the previous sanction of the Governor-General to bills introduced in the local legislature. The existing provisions contained in Section 80A (3) of the Government of India Act cause considerable inconvenience in practice even under the present constitution, and will, it is feared, greatly hamper and delay the work of provincial legislatures, which under the proposed constitutional advance, will extend over a much wider field than at present. It is recognised that, as the provinces have, in theory the right to range over the whole legislative field, they should be under some restraint in the exercise of this right so that they may not encroach upon the central sphere. The existing restrictions are, however, too rigid and need to be relaxed, as far as possible, consistently with the due discharge by the Centre of the wider interests committed to their charge.

SECOND CHAMBER OPPOSED.

"The Government of Bombay agree that the franchise should be extended so that the electorate will be trebled. It is believed that halving the present qualifications may bring about the desired result; but the matter needs to be fully investigated by an expert committee in the light of statistics. The proposed appointment of the Franchise Committee is, therefore, accepted.

"Owing to the cost involved in having a second chamber and the difficulty of securing a sufficient number of suitable members for it, the Government of Bombay are not in favour of the proposal for a second chamber for this Presidency, provided that the safeguarding powers of the Governor are adequate. One Honourable Member, however, dissents from this view and thinks that a second chamber would form a useful buffer between the Council and the Governor. As regards the proposal to constitute an expert revising body to consider details of legislation, as suggested in paragraph 117 of the Report, the Government of Bombay consider that the present practice, which permits the inclusion of experts in select committees is adequate and there is no need for an expert revising body such as is suggested by the Commission.

—:o:—

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 4 3
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 3 9
Turner & Newall	2 16 3
Associated Electrical Industries	1 2 9
Attock Oil	1 0 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 4 0
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 7 6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	1 6 0
Beira Railways	0 13 0
Country of London Electric Supply Ord. ..	2 9 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 10½
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ord. ..	3 3 9
General Elec.. Ord.	2 7 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 13 9
L. & N. E. Rly, 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	42 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 17 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	2 3 9
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 10 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 7 0
Wm. Cory & Son	3 0 0

Market steady.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 116,945 tons.

Increase on week 1,550 tons.

—:o:—

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay best quality Rs. 78|-; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68|-.

Prices per cwt.—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-4-0; Essom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 7-4-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6-12-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-2-0; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 11-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-10-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-6-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45|-; Bleaching Powder United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, Electric German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9|-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8|-; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9|-; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8|-; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35|-; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 30|-; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 28-8-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. As. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English As. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electric As. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt As. 0-5-6; Acetic Acid As. 0-6-6; Formal-de-Hyde As. 0-5-9.

Home made cakes taste so much better!

Cakes you buy have never the same delightful flavour as those baked at home! For home-made foods have that extra deliciousness that comes from specially chosen ingredients and baking in small quantities.

And home-made cakes are so much fresher—you can serve them almost straight from the oven!

It is such a simple matter to prepare tempting foods at home with Cocogem as the cooking medium. Unlike most bazaar ghee etc., Cocogem is absolutely pure and wholesome—scientists spent two years perfecting it before ever a single tin was sold. A special process has rendered it tasteless and odourless—it cannot impart a flavour to your cooking nor when used for frying will it transfer the taste of one food to another, no matter how many times it is used.

Experienced housewives everywhere have found that they can get better results with Cocogem—that Cocogem actually *helps* dishes to turn out right!

RECIPE No. 93
Tea Dainties

2 cups flour, ½ teaspoonful salt, ½ cup iced water, white of one egg, 1 cup of shredded cocoanut and ½ cup Cocogem.

Sift flour and salt, cut in Cocogem till it looks like crumbs, add water a little at a time, mixing with a knife till the dough cleans bowl of flour and paste, roll out ¼ inch thick. Cut into strips 1 x 3 inches bake in oven till delicate brown, brush with egg white slightly beaten with one tablespoonful water. Sprinkle cocoanut over and return to oven to slightly brown.

Makes two dozen.

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book, "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem cooking expert are always at your disposal.

Cocogem

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 14.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day.

Name of Company	Par value of shares.
Andhra Valley (7½ per cent. 1933 Notes)	£100
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£1
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45)	£100
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy)	£1
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	No par val
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£5 (a)
French 5 per cent Rentes	Frs 2500
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	dol. 125
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£1
India 3½ per cent Sterling Stock	£100
India 4½ per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	£100
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	2/-
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	5/-
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	dol. 4
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	5/-
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord.	£1
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	£1
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ per cent Deb.	£100
Tata Power 7½ per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	£100
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent Debentures	£ £100
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47)	£100

(a) £10/-Shares, £5/- paid up.

Film ...remove it from teeth twice daily

Film discolors teeth and then destroys them. Dentists urge a special way to remove it.

DENTAL science in studying the commoner tooth and gum disorders finds their chief source to be a coating on teeth known as film.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. And germs, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

First, Pepsodent curdles film, then removes it in gentle safety to enamel. No other way will make teeth as sparkling white.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

2-12-31

GUJARAT PEASANTS' DETERMINATION.

IMPRESSIONS OF A RECENT TOUR.

Mr. V. V. Patil and other Karnatak leaders recently visited the Borsad and Bardoli Talukas. Mr. Patel gives below his impressions of the tour:

After acquainting myself with more than 20 villages in Bardoli Taluka along with my friends I went alone to Borsad Taluka to study things at first hand. To my great horror I learnt that houses in some villages were burnt by dacoits and Miraben came down from Sabarmati Ashram with lady volunteers to see and note down things personally. I went to see her at Buchasan a village in Borsad Taluka where she was with her volunteers and accompanied her to the villages where the houses were burnt. The villages that fell victim to this attack are Khanpur and Sayajpur. I quote from Miraben's note:

PLIGHT OF OLD KHANPUR

PEASANT.

The population of the village it 1200. It is inhabited by Mahomedan, Barias and Patidars. Patidars are the only land-owners.

The Patidars are a small community. They now have erected huts in the Baroda territory and are residing there. On the 6th instant an old cultivator called Jivabhai Gopalbhai about 60 years old, was watching the crops, in the field. Some Police and Ravanias 8 in number went to the field. As soon as they went they, it is alleged, gave a push with the butt end of the rifle and told him to take Swarajya in the form of blows "Pay off the Land Revenue otherwise we will beat you." The old man said: "I would go and bring money. How can I pay here." Then they, it alleged, began to beat him with the butt end of the rifle. He was taken to the village. In the village he was it is alleged, made to bend and hold his toes. The old man afterwards was taken near the huts and he began to call his son, asking him to secure his release by paying the tax. The son said "I would not pay whatever may happen." The old man was taken to Khanpur again. They waited upto 4 a.m. 7th. Then he was taken to Saijpur at a distance of one mile where he was also beaten. He was kept up the whole day there. The old mans' neice is at Jaipur and she was told by the old man to pay off the revenue, Rs. 30/ only and release him. On hearing this the lady came to Khanpur to consult his son and others. She consulted them, but his son was obdurate and she returned and refused to pay the tax. The old man was, it is alleged beaten again in the presence of the niece. She began to weep and said "I would pay for the old man next morning ("8th Nov..") At 9 p.m. on 7th he was released and the villagers and the son did not know whether she had paid. The old man could not walk so he was brought by two other men to Khanpur. On the same day at midnight the houses were set on fire by dacoits. The people in the ruts saw the fire and also the people of Ranoli in the Baroda State at a distance of half a mile saw the fire. They went to the place; nobody from the huts went to extinguish the fire, but the people of Ranoli did

HEAVY LOSS OWING TO BURNT HOUSES.

In all five houses are burnt by the dacoits.

(1) Mr. Ajubhai Becharbhai House No. 71 Cost Rs. 1500/ plus Rs. 200 materials. This man is a cousin of the old man. He has to pay land tax Rs. 105/.

(2) Mr. Nathabhai Vasantbhai House Nos. 72-73, Cost. Rs. 4400/ plus Rs. 250/ materials. Land Tax Rs. 30/ only

(3) Tulsibhai Gopalbhai Nos. 60-70 cost Rs.. 4400/ plus Rs. 300/ materials. Land Revenue Rs. 30/ has to pay.

The revenue of the village Rs. 4400/. Rs. 1500/ is paid only. The some 15 families have returned to the village and have paid up the tax, out of 50. We saw the burnt houses and took the photos. After this we came to Vasan a village in Baroda State where people of Baijpur have camped.

AT SAIJPUR.

Population 1800, 1000 Barias, 600 Patidars, 200 Depressed and other classes. Rs. 4400/ is the land tax. Only Rs. 200/ paid. Only Patedars own lands, and they have vacated. 4 vacated houses were burnt on 11th 8 p.m. November. Damage was suffered by the following

(1) Bakurbhai Dadabhai. Cost of the house 3000/ but loss only Rs. 2500/ plus Rs. 400 worth materials.

(2) Bhailalbhai Dadabhai cost of the house Rs. 3000/ completely burnt. Rs. 300/ worth material. He is in jail and was previously hedman of Saijpur, he resigned in April and was convicted under Ordinance on 11th October.

(3) Manibhai Jathabhai. Cost of House Rs. 3000/ plus Rs. 500 materials. Land Tax Rs. 26/ arrears and Rs. 52 of this year.
year Rs 104/.

(4) Mrs. Jeebabai. cost of the house Rs. 5000/ plus Rs. 250 material, end tax arears Rs. 52, and this year Rs. 104/

The house of Mrs.. Jeebabai was burning yet in the corner when we saw it on the 13th instant at 10 a.m. We took the photo and left the place for Petlad. In this village there is no disunion. The Ravanias of Khapur are acting in the place of Ravanias of Saijpur.

VISIT TO OTHER VILLAGES.

I visited Buchasana after Miss Mirabai left us for Ahmedabad. Til cultivators have left the village. The village owes Rs. 6000/ arrears and Rs. 12,000/ of this year. Only about Rs. 100/ have been collected by the officers. Two oil engines worth about Rs. 5000/ each have been made useless on account of the important parts being removed.

We went to Raas where Sardar was arrested. The whole village vacated except by Barias. The people seemed grim and determined. The Police camp of 40 people is stationed here. Nobody can enter the village, even visitors are not allowed. I learnt on 11th some four men from "Dakshin a Murti" in Bhavanagar were arrested in the village when they entered it and brought back to Anand an 12th instant. The villagers looked brave; many complained their houses were broken and materials looted by dacoits. People are not allowed even in field. "Some said that they would not go to the village even if their houses were burnt as in other villages. 23 people are beaten out upto-now. Still they continue to go to their fields. In this village about 20 people took part in the Dharasna Raid and one man showed his broken hand in the raid. 12 people of the village are convicted.

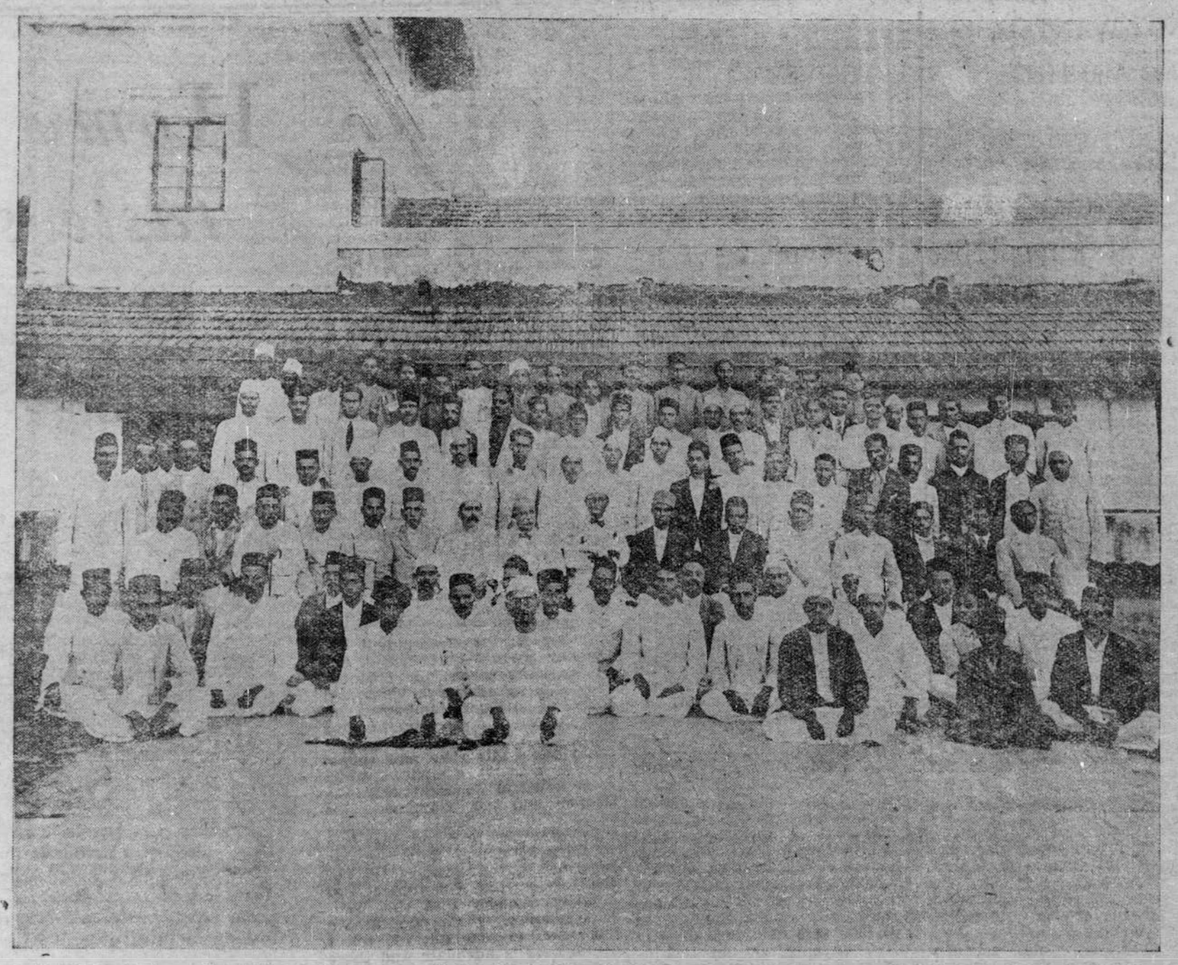
I visited villagers of Bodal, Davol, Anklav and many others. Everywhere the spirit is the same.

GENERAL IMPRESSIONS.

The whole Taluka is well-organised by the Congress people. The peasants are happy and cheerful inspite of the confiscation of their properties and cattle and damage they have suffered. They feel as if they are in the battle-field. So the sacrifice and inconvenienfice suffered by them does not haunt their minds in the least. The ghost of permanent forfeiture of their fields does not trouble them as in other parts of the privinces. Even women when questioned as to leaving their homes and fields do not seem to be perturbed in the least. They are equally brave and firm. We outsiders cannot have an idea of their agonies we are appalled at the complete destruction of the houses. But they do not think about this and even if they do they do not get troubled. This shows that they are prepared to face more than what Bapuji and Sardarji expected them to do.

FAITH IN THEIR METHOD.

One peculiarity struck me most. It was that they do not look to others whether they would follow them or not. In some villages there are people who, have not left the village. There is every chance of the Satyagrahis' lands being bought by them. But regardless of all consequences the Satyagrahis left their dear homes having faith in themselves and their leaders. What Mahatma was preaching uptill-now that we cannot achieve anything in the world without faith in ourselves has been practically followed by them. This faith and firmness in themselves has practically discouraged the opponents. I learnt in the whole of Bardoli Taluka about 50 acres only by one gentleman have been bought at the rate of Re. 1/ per acre. Some villagers went to the extent of saying that one cultivator in a village who is prepared to face complete self-immolation is quite enough to convert the whole village. In many villages very few took up the no-tax campaign at the beginning, but now it has spread like wild fire. I found as many defects as we find in our parts. Problems of untouchability and the social evils are to be seen there also. The constructive programme of Mahatma is as yet incomplete. The fact that they are prepared for this campaign is due to nothing but the fearlessness of consequences and faith in the cause.



A Group Photograph of the B. S. N. Co's. Staff with Mr. Joseph Bennie in the centre (first Christian President of the Bombay "War Council). The above photograph was taken when Mr. Bennie was given a send-off on the eve of this joining the "War Council."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND R. T. C.

Bartlett Throws Light

A correspondent writes from London, under date October 30.—

Things—Indian have not moved far since I wrote to you lost. The centre of interest has shifted from the Social Club at 8, Chesterfield Gardens, to the Savoy Hotel where Sir Tej Bahadur, Jayakar and Col. Haksar are staying. The former has been holding a series of discussion with the British Indian delegates as they arrive, while the last is generally closeted with the representatives of the Indian States. No fruitful results, however, could be obtained in the shape of an agreement on essentals, as all the delegates have not yet arrived. The last batch will arrive day after tomorroy, i.e., the 1st of November. On the 2nd November, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru proposes to give a Tea Party to which he has invited the leading delegates for a confidential discussion. The prospects do not seem to be encouraging as the attitude of the parties both Hindus and Muslims is stiff and uncompromising. The Hindu delegates—Moonje, Raja Narendra Nath and Jayakar—feel that they have no power to deliver the goods. The Muslims are equally helpless but for a different reason. They are divided into three sections—the Jinnah group, the Mohammad Ali group and the Shafi group. The last is supported by Sir Fazal-Hussain and Shafat Ahmed Khan and seems to be the most troublesome. It has been entertained,, courted, flattered by Lords Reading and Winterton and has practically passed into their custody. Mohammad Ali seems to be the more reasonable but he is very much isolated. Mr. Jinnah sticks to his fourteen points. He has a feeling that he is the dictator of the situation and his superior airs have given offence to a good many people. Even if Jinnah's scruples are overcome, the Shafi and Shafat group will prove an insuperable obstacle. The Indian State are eminently reasonable and they are anxious to co-operate in lasting settlement. They have taken up a disinterested part in British Indian affairs but how long it will last when the critical stages approach it is difficult to say.

A TRAP.

There is a great amount of silent activity in the liberal and conservative camp. Some inkling into it was given by the articles of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in the "Daily Teelegraph". The real nature of the P.T.C. was expressed in the last article of the series in which it was proved to be a trap as the Congress had believed it to be. It was suggested that the world would watch tensely until the carefully selected delegates made a laughing-stock of themselves by quarrelling with each other. The Princes are indifferent, the Muslims and the Depressed Classes are hostile and the Moderates are impotent and unrepresentative. So says the oracle. Hence there will be no hopeful result. But one good will have been obtained. The absence of the Moderates in England will give the bureaucracy in India ample time to crush the movement there. From their prison in England they cannot exercise any moderating influence on the repression in India. Everything depends however on events in India. India's destiny will be decided in India itself. At present the bureaucracy hopes to settle the Congress in India and the Moderates in London.

NEW EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION

Drastic Electoral Changes

Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, in mail week obtained the King's signature to drastic constitutional changes such as were the subject of recent reports, but from which it was hoped prudence would restrain him. The new laws will be promulgated and Parliament dissolved indefinitely.

Grave popular commotion is threatened, for not only will the reforms meet with the already declared opposition of the Wafd, led by Nahas Pasha, but it is shown that the Liberal Constitutionalists under Mohamed Pasha Mahmoud, have done their utmost to turn the Cabinet from its course, and will give it no support. Determined to suppress any expression of this disapproval by popular demonstration, the Government on Wednesday had Cairo strongly patrolled by police and military.

Chief among the amendments to the electoral laws are provisions for the indirect election of deputies and the reduction of their total number to 150. The number of elected members of the Senate is also reduced.

THE NEW LAWS.

"Two-Degree" Election System.

Reuter telegrams from Cairo say:—

The new Constitution and electoral law were on Wednesday signed by King Fuad, and were to be promulgated simultaneously on Thursday. At the same time the Chamber and Senate will be dissolved. No date has been fixed for the new elections, but the Prime Minister states that they will be held when the new voters' lists are ready.

REDUCED CHAMBER AND SENATE.

The Ministry's report on the modifications in the electoral law is a lengthy document of 34 printed pages. The first seven pages of the report cover Egypt's constitutional history since 1922, emphasising the defects in the present system. The Government expresses the opinion that the number of deputies should not exceed 150, and explains the necessity for the "two-degree" election system. As regards the Senate, the Ministry takes the view that the situation in Egypt would justify the Senate being entirely composed of appointed members, but it considers it sufficient to increase the proportion of appointed members to three-fifths of the whole.

FINANCIAL LAWS.

The report declares that in England, "the mother of all constitutional countries," the right of initiative relating to financial laws is reserved to the Kings and the Egyptian Ministry considers that neither the Senate nor the Chamber has the right to initiating financial laws. It considers that a five-month session instead of six months is ample.

The Ministry considers that the condition imposed by article 89 of the existing Constitution—namely, that the decree relating to the dissolution of Parliament should fix the date for the convocation of delegates to proceed with the new elections—has no apparent justification.

Article 109 is modified so that members of Parliament who take advantage of their Parliamentary immunity to libel members or other persons or to commit lese majeste may be prosecuted. It is also deemed necessary to forbid members of Parliament to interfere with the rights of the Executive.

MOSLEM APPOINTMENTS.

The Ministry considers that a special provision should be introduced into the Constitution emphasising the King's right to appoint Moslem religious chiefs.

WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS.

"It is a deplorable fact," it goes on to say, "that certain Egyptian newspapers are to some extent responsible for the continuance of the nation's distress, and serve only to impair its unity. The Ministry intends to adopt a moderate solution based on the fact of certain principles which the press must not violate."

"The new Constitution," the report proceeds, "is an honest expression of the will to ensure the country's welfare. It is the fruit of long and patient work to that end, and must therefore be obeyed and respected, especially as public morals and peace need effective protection. The Administration must have power to appeal to the courts to issue an immediate order for the suspension of newspapers for a period long enough to efface memory of the offence."

ELECTORAL QUALIFICATIONS.

As regards the electoral law, the report says the two-degree system having been adopted, the law of 1923 and the decree of 1925 serve as the basis. Only those over 25 years of age have the right to vote. The number of those eligible as delegates is restricted to at least one-tenth of the total electors. Every fifty electors will be represented by one delegate.

The Ministry intends to call for other qualifications in a deputy apart from age, education, etc., but none of the qualifications are of a financial nature. A candidate must have been inscribed on the electoral list for a period of two years before the election. A candidate must not practise a profession, except in Cairo, nor must he be a judge or a member of the Parquet.

ELECTOR DELEGATES.

The elector delegates must be men who pay a minimum of £1 a year in taxation, or pay an annual rent of at least £12, or who have a scholastic qualification.

"The Ministry sincerely hope," concludes the report, "that the provisions of the Constitution and the electoral law which remain untouched, together with the new extensions and modifications introduced, will serve to place the country's Parliamentary life on a sound and equitable basis conforming to the nation's real needs. They earnestly hope it will lead to good and stable administration of the country's affairs, which they pray may be crowned with success and prosperity."

THE NEXT WAR.

Its Horrors.

Cities cannot be defended adequately against attacking aircraft and the wholesale slaughter and gassing of civilian population will occur in the next war, says a contemporary.

This conclusion reached by the British air experts some time ago after tests were made over London as confirmed by General Berthold von Deimling, one of the most eminent of Germany's pre-war soldiers who is now a confirmed pacifist and a fighter in the cause of peace.

The General has been discussing the lessons of the air, manoeuvres carried out by French machines over Lyons, where war conditions were faithfully reproduced, the Italian air manoeuvres over Milan, and the British experiments over London.

At Lyons the population was provided with gas masks and all medical measures for the reception of civilian "casualties" were taken. The city was defended by protecting squadrons of aircraft searchlights and anti-aircraft guns, but the attacking aeroplanes were estimated to have it all their own way.

WAR TIME EXPERIENCES.

War time experiences, it is pointed out by the General, have shown that anti-aircraft guns are not a very satisfactory defence measure. The British "barrage" system, by which areas were believed to have been made almost impossible through concentrated spray fire from shrapnel type shells, did more harm to civilians. It is declared in Germany then to invading aeroplanes which were able to dodge and avoid the shrapnel areas. Since the war the antiaircraft gun is not believed to have become any more effective.

The method of sending up fighter aeroplanes to intercept raiding bombers, for which Great Britain has developed an entirely new fast type of machine known as the "interceptor fighter," is considered the most effective way of dealing with attacking machines.

General von Deimling however declares that these fighters are a very uncertain defensive weapon. Defending aeroplanes, he points out, can only hope to meet with success if they learn of an impending attack soon enough. This is difficult owing to the height and speed at which modern aeroplanes fly. Early warning of their approach, the General says, is to be obtained very rarely.

Enemy bombing aeroplanes, too, would be accompanied by smaller fighting machines, while the present-day bomber is designed to carry guns to defend itself.

As a result of the impossibility of purely defensive measures being successful against hostile aeroplane raids general staffs of all countries are more or less agreed that attack is the best form of defence.

FUTURE PLANS.

The plans of each country in the next war, therefore, will be to get a blow in first. This will be effected, or attempted by a series of lightning attacks on towns and chief industrial areas.

Gas explosive and incendiary bombs will be used for this purpose and the indications are that the civilian populations will be slaughtered and gassed.

Civilians will have to use gas masks, but the General points out that it is almost impossible to drill whole populations in their use. Young children and babies would not be able to use the masks.

"DEAD HAND OF GOVT. OF INDIA."

—:o:—

Viceroy Ruled By Officials

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

Secrets behind the compilation of the famous Montagu-Chelmsford Report, out of which grew India's present Constitution, are disclosed by the diary of one of the authors, published to-day.

Edwin Montagu went out to India in November, 1917, to devise a way of fulfilling the promise, made in the crisis of the war, of "the progressive realisation of responsible government."

He was Secretary of State for India, Lord Chelmsford was Viceroy. The historic Report was the outcome of the visit.

"An Indian Diary," edited by Mrs. Montagu and published today by Heinemann (21s. net), tells the story of human struggle that went to the making of that Report.

Mr. Montagu found he had to do his job in association with men who lacked either his conviction or his drive, or who were openly or covertly opposed to the whole thing.

He found the Indian Civil Service enormously efficient, intensely conservative, entirely unimaginative; the most able bureaucracy in the world, with all the virtues and all the faults that implies.

"India," he complains, "is not governed; it is administered.

"The dead hand of the Government of India is over everything, blighting it."

His chief colleague, Chelmsford, he liked more as the work went on. But the Viceroy never expressed an opinion of his own always referred hings to his officials. His officials did nothing. The Viceroy "cannot get things done."

MAN VERSUS MACHINE.

It is the fight of a man against a machine.

Montagu's judgments of Indian leaders are interesting; some read strangely after 13 years.

Gandhi "is a pure visionary. He does not understand details; all he wants is that we should get India on our side. He wants the millions of India to leap to to assistance of the British throne." That was quite true.... in 1917.

Sapru, reasonable; Jinnah, "perfectly mannered, impressive, armed to the teeth with dialectics"; Ramaswami Aiyar," one of the cleverest men I have ever met in my life"—one to sit at a Round-Table Conference to try to fint the next step on the way.

CAJOLERY!

The conference may, perhaps, learn patience from Montagu's diary. Six months he worked almost incessantly.

"I cannot describe the weariness of my flesh. I am tired of conciliating, cajoling, persuading, lobbying, interviewing, accommodating, often spoiling my own plans to quell opposition. . . . And the Government has never sent me one little lin of encouragement."

But for all that he stuck to the job and got it done.

Plea For United Muslim Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

The following cablegram is sent to H. H. the Aga Khan, the leader of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference by Mr. Mohamed Hashim Moledina, President, Cutchee Memon Association, Poona:—

"I fervently hope that Muslim delegates will be united when putting forward their demands which should be based on the All Parties Muslim Conference resolution, and Mr. Jinha's 14 points—the only demands acceptable to Indian Muslims.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

—:o:—

BIRTH.

GAZDAR—On the 20th November, at the Parsi Lying-in-Hospital, Fort, to the wife of Mr. Jamshed Gazdar, of Messrs. Herbert Son & Co., Ltd.....a daughter.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th instant.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	170,63,58
Reserve Coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	117,10,63
Gold coin	32,27,64
Silver bullion	5,61,43
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	13,41,66
In England	2,22,22

HIGH COURT SESSIONS

—:o:—

Cooly Acquitted In Poisoning Case

The Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court opened on Thursday under the presidency of Justice Sir Norman Kemp. This last sessions of the current year has a much shorter calendar, compared to the previous ones, having only 22 cases in which 28 accused are involved. One of these, is the case of a British Soldier who is committed by the Magistrate of Mount Abu on a charge of attempt at rape.

Out of the 22 cases, eight are of murder and attempted murder, nine for theft, robbery and dacoity, three of kidnapping and the rest of miscellaneous offences.

The first case heard by the jury is of Vithoba Janco, a cooly, who is alleged to have given a poisonous pill to a five-year-old son of Rukmanibai with whom the accused was taking his meals. The women, it appears, had stopped the accused from going to her house on account of his frequent quarrels with other boarders. For this, it was alleged, the accused took his revenge by administering poison to her child.

The jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict of not guilty and he was acquitted.

FREIGHT CHARGE ON COTTON

—:o:—

To Be Reduced Shortly ?

"The Chronicle" understands that the Government of India contemplate reduction of freight charges on cotton and the decision will be announced shortly.

SHAMDASAM'S BAIL APPLICATION

—:o:—

Postponed Till Monday.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court and argued his bail application.

Mr. Shamdasani spoke for about 20 minutes. Their Lordship observed that they could make no order till they had the Magistrate's judgment before them. Their Lordship, however, directed the jail authorities to allow Mr. Shamdasani all facilities to consult his lawyers and prepare his defence for the revisional application which he has filed in the High Court.

Their Lordship have called for the Magistrate's judgment, and will hear the bail application on Monday.

RAHIMTOOLA CUP TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

Finals on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.

The Second Round in the above Tournament was played on the 18th and 19th instant, the Elphinstone and the Grant Medical Colleges meeting on the Islam Gymkhana ground, and the St. Xavier's and the Sydenham Colleges meeting on the Hindu Gym. ground, and resulted in a win for the first named College in each case.

The Finals will be played between the winners on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on the 24th, 25th, and 26th November.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S FAITH.

"British Domination Doomed If Hindus And Muslims Decided Not To Be Divided"

LONDON, November 19.

Mr. Mahomed Ali (founder of the All-India Muslim League) speaking in the afternoon said that like Dr. Moonje he had been called a traitor to his country. He opined that the ideas expressed by Lord Peel represented the "mouldered branch," which should in the words of Tennyson be lopped away. He quoted the cry of Burke (whom Britons of today had forgotten) for "men, not measures." He hoped that his old friend Mr. MacDonald would prove the man to make history. But above all, he, a Republican, trusted the man who inaugurated the Conference, whose name was George. (Cheers).

Mr. Mahomed Ali continued: "Whether you call him His Majesty or not, he is the man who knows India better than any of his Ministers, past or present. I am looking to him to do justice to the 320,000,000 of his subjects, constituting one-fifth of humanity. I am strengthened in that belief by the wonderful array of Princes, representing the conservative element of India." After describing his numerous ailments and the generosity of certain Princes to him in that regard, Mr. Mahomed Ali said that he would never return to a "slave country". Unless he went with the substance of freedom in his hand, you will have to give me a grave here."

Mr. Mahomed Ali said that Mr. Baldwin did a historic thing in sending out a Conservative Viceroy of Lord Irwin's type. "If any man has saved the British Empire to-day, it is that tall, thin Christian. If Lord Irwin had not been there, I should not have been at this Round Table." Nevertheless he did not associate himself with Lord Irwin's Government. Its despatch was a most disappointing document. The best thing we can do is to create our own documents here. Many who should have been here are still in jail in India. Mr. Jayakar, Sir T. B. Sapru and myself tried peace-making with the Viceroy and with Mr. Gandhi but failed. I hope we shall not fail to carry back to India the substance of freedom."

SOFT CORNER FOR BRITAIN.

After declaring with reference to the Army question that Britain's greatest sin was the "emasculation of India," Mr. Mahomed Ali laid stress on the impossibility of killing 320,000,000 people, who had developed the will to die. He said that the real problem was the Hindu-Moslem problem, but that was an old question of divided rule and the moment the Hindus and Moslems decided not to be divided (which was their determination) that moment British domination was doomed. But that did not mean that our friendship was doomed. He recalled his pleasant memories of Oxford and his brother's affection for the English Principal of his College as evidence of the soft corner in their hearts for Britain.

Mr. Mahomed Ali continuing, said that though an old non-cooperator, he was still young in heart, speed, temperament and fighting. "My brother and myself were first to be jailed by Lord Reading. I bear no grudge, but want power when Lord Reading does wrong, to send him too, to jail. I do not believe in the attainment of Dominion Status. I am committed to complete independence."

Proceeding, Mr. Mahomed Ali said: "If we return without the birth of a new Dominion, we return to a lost Dominion. Then you will witness outside, not within the British Commonwealth—the free United States of India and something more—united faiths." He added passionately: "I trust one man in England more than any body else, the grandson of Victoria the Good, in whose time history will be written—George III lost America, George V won India."

EMASCULATION OF INDIA.

After declaring with reference to the army question that Britain's greatest sin was "emasculation of India", Mr. Muhammad Ali laid stress on the impossibility of killing 320 million people who had developed the will to die. He said that the real problem was the Hindu-Muslim problem but that was the old question of divided rule, and the moment Hindus and Muslims decided not to be divided (which was their determination) that moment British domination was doomed. But that did not mean that our friendship was doomed. He recalled his pleasant memories of Oxford and his brother's affection for the English Principal of his college as evidence of the soft corner in their hearts for Britain.

WRONG TEACHING OF HISTORY.

Proceeding Mr. Mahomed Ali said that Britain's wrong teaching of history in Indian schools was the cause of communal quarrels. A big revolution, "majority rule," was now being introduced in India. He, belonging to the minority, accepted majority rule, because there were Moslem majorities in certain provinces and centrifugal and centripetal tendencies came. "We shall leave the Conference only with a Federation established."

Mr. Mahomed Ali concluded what he described as an "exhausting and exhaustive speech," hoping that he would not be called again to speak until the Chairman announced that India was as free as England?

PERSONNEL OF FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Recommendations For Power To Co-opt

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The personnel of the Federal Relations Committee has been completed with the appointment of Mr. Benn, Lords Sankey, Peel, Zetland, Reading and Marquess of Lothian to represent the British Delegation. The Premier is a member of this, and all other Committees. Lord Reading will speak to-morrow and the Premier towards conclusion of the debate.

POWER TO CO-OPT.

It is learned that as a result of consideration of the amendments to the original recommendations regarding the appointment of the Federal Relations Committee, the principal of which urged alteration of the name of the Federal Relations Committee in order to extend its reference to the responsible Central Government, the Business Committee in the afternoon decided to recommend inclusion of the question of central responsibility. Further, in order to meet the suggestion that the proposed membership of 32 was hardly sufficient to give representation to all sections, it was agreed to recommend that the Federal Relations Committee should be empowered to co-opt delegates and hear advisers. Recommendations otherwise have not been materially altered, and will be submitted to the plenary session at the close of general discussion.—Reuter's Special.

WILL GEORGE V. WIN INDIA?

—:o:—

CONERVATORS, NOT CONSERVATIVES.

The Maharaja of Patiala described the Princes as conservators, not conservatives. They preserved the great tradition of ancient civilisation and proud culture. Furthermore in the States flourished most prominently such organised military life and tradition as still existed in India. This would in future be among practically the most valuable contrtions of tibu the States to India and the Empire. He believed that the quickest method of achieving India's enhanced status and dignity was Federation. Only thus could the States join British India in the formation of a greater India.

Continuing the Maharaja of Patial emphasised that the maintenance of the British connection was the fundamental assumption of the position of the Princes in preparing to join British India in the Federation. They furthermore insisted on the preservation of the internal autonomy of States without interference on the part of British India, whatever may be British India's constitution, just as the British Indian unit would manage its own affairs. In other words, he contemplated the Crown, British India and Indian States joining in a system which would provide for a joint management and control of matters jointly concerning the two sides of India.

"DIFFICULT & DELICATE TASK."

The task of devising such a system was difficult and delicate For instance, the Princes' view of their treaty rights and relationship with the Crown was Challenged by the Indian States Committee. "How can we federate till we know what rights and duties we are to bring to the Federation?" Therefore they were entitled to ask for a judicial decision on their rights prior to entering into a federal arrangement. Furthermore, a Federation was impossible without sacrifices by British India as well as ourselves. He believed that they were prepared to face sacrifices. He concluding, emphasised that the Princes were not afraid of what the future held and earnestly deprecated even casual references to the possibility of the obliteration of Indian States by the rising tide of democracy.

NO EQUALITY OF STATUS WITH DOMINION

(Continued from page 1)

been admitted to such gathering and it was their duty as mothers, sisters and wives to show them the right track and lead them along straight road.

READING ON DOMINION STATUS

Lord Reading (representative of British Liberals) said that a succession of speeches had impressed on him how memorable and unparalleled was this Conference. Nobody at the outset quite appreciated how important it would be. The more he studied the affairs of the East the more he was astonished at the rapidity, almost dazzling swiftness, with which the East seemed to outdistance West.

He proceeded to state that Dominion Status was a vague term. It had never been defined. But undoubtedly it meant a "status equal to that of other Dominions within Empire." There were many questions to be discussed before the ultimate goal was reached. Liberals, whom he represented, fully accepted the statement that the natural issue or the declaration of 1927 was Dominion Status. They did not wish to discuss the fine shades of difference. He took full responsibility for once thinking that they had their place, but questions had been raised and answers given which cleared ground.

NO EQUALITY WITH DOMINIONS

Lord Reading hoped that anyone belonging to the three British parties speaking with reference to India would speak as one parliament. He proceeded on behalf of Liberals, to say that they did not desire and did not intend to deviate from the promises made. But the purpose of the Conference was to reach proposals for submission to Parliament and it was idle to say that at this moment there could be anything like equality of constitution and status in India with the Dominions.

Other questions must be discussed, as Dr. Sapru and recognised, for example army, and foreign affairs. Lord Reading referred to the variety of literature available, for instance the Simon Commission Report, and said that those conferees who were too ready to reject the Simon Commission Report, might perhaps be more inclined to study the Government of India's despatch which did not differ very much from Simon Commission's main conclusions.

Lord Reading passed to the subject he conceived they were considering to-day, namely whether Government should be federal. He said that the Simon Commission had laid great stress on federation as ultimate goal, while Government of India took same view, only regarding it as more remote.

There had been a great change since then owing to attitude of Princes. Lord Reading hoped they would work together for one understanding and one purpose so that great conception of -All-India federation might be realised "with the assistance of Princes and yourselves." He concluded with the statement that they might in the end look oack to the Conference as accomplishing (he hoped unanimously) the principle of Federation. If that was accomplished then the Conference would have succeeded to a great extent at start, and changed the whole aspect of pre-Conference situation.

PRINCES' SERVICES.

Sir Mirza Ismail said that the success of the Conference would be judged mainly by the extent to which it brought India and England closer in the bonds of true friendship. He did not attach importance to the cry of independence and said that by agreeing to join All-India Federation, Princes had done incalculable service to motherland.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar urged the grant of fiscal management for India to make her own experiments in her own way. The Fiscal policy could never be regulated to the best prosperity of India unless those in charge were animated by purely Indian standpoints and ideals. The attitude of Indian princes had made the Government of India's despatch out of date and the only thing Conference had to consider was the possibility of making a contented India. "Let us hear no more of Lord Irwin's declaration not promising immediate translation of self-fovernment into practice."

JAM ON HIS "CHILDREN."

The Maharaja of Nawanagar emphasised that the mass movement in India was in no way confined to literate classes. He expressed gratitude for the clarity that had marked the speeches of the previous speakers, notably Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's masterly review of the position in British India and Maharaja of Kashmere's striking speech. He drew attention to the absence of the word "subject" in Indian States, where subjects were called "Praja" meaning children, and not connoting subordination.

Princes recognised that obligations of rulership were in proportion to the sanctity of united family ideal and in that family tradition solution of present problem must be found. India's association with Britain was providential, conferring boons to the eternal credit of Britain, which was almost as much his cultural and spiritual home as India. The Princes regarded federation as possible and most desirable as early as possible, provided their internal autonomy was preserved and the present hardships remedied.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION PROVES BAFFLING.

Communal Settlement Not Yet.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Efforts to settle the Hindu-Muslim problem are absorbing attention of the leading delegates of all groups. Meetings are being held daily at the residence of Nawab of Bhopal Questions of Muslim representation at the Centre and joint, as opposed to special electorates are proving to be most baffling. Amid a mass of arguments brought up by the protagonists of opposite schools, the main issue is often sidetracked in consideration of details. A settlement to-day is apparently as remote as at the outset. Meantime, the Federal Relations Committee is getting to business. The main principle of the Federation is apparently acceptable to all sections, though amendment sponsored by Chintamani calling for definition of title and scope of Committee is expected to come before plenary session. It is generally helo however that unless communal problem is settled no substantial progress can be made in any direction.—Reuter's Special.

EXCISE SALES IN C. P.

—:o:—

"War Council" Decides To Picket

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

From to-day to 22nd are days fixed for Excise sales. The "War Council" has decided to picket the sales. Since this morning lady picketers have been posted at the residential quarters of a few liquor contractors with a view to persuading them to abandon their intention to bid at the sales.

The District Court where the sales will take place is being guarded by armed police.—A. P.

D. O.-X Leaves For Corunna

—:o:—

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Bordeaux.—D. O.-X has left for Corunna. Besides the crew, there are 13 passengers on board the flying boat including Lady Drummond Hay, who missed D. O.-X at Calshot.—Reuter.

NEW DAILY FOR HUBLI.

—:o:—

HUBLI, Nov. 20.

Sjts. Rangarao Diwaker and Bhaskarrao Lokare are making arrangements to start a new All-Karnatak Kanarese Daily at Dharwar about December 1 named "Sanjaya". It will be purely a news journal, a special feature being prominence to Karnatak news.

NAWAB OF SACHIN DEAD.

—:o:—

SURAT, Nov. 20.

His Highness Nawab Sidhi Ibrahim Mohomed Yakut Khan, ruler of Sachin State, died last night at Dumas. His dead body was removed this morning to Sachin, Capital of the State, where the funeral takes place this afternoon. The late Nawab was installed on the Gadi of Sachi in 1907. He took active part during the war when he was awarded the rank of Major. Valihad Saheb Nawabjada Mahmad Hyder Khan Saheb, succeeds the late Nawab.—A. P.

(His Highness Nawab of Sachin, Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakub Khan was born in 1826 and was educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the 'gadi' of Sachin in the next year of his birth as an infant and was installed in May 1907.)

Sachin is a small state with an area of 49 square miles and a population of 60,000.

PANDIT MOTILAL X-RAYED.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Pundit Motilal Nehru was X-rayed this evening at the Chitta Ranjan Sevasadan Hospital. The X-ray plate and report will be handed over to doctors to-morrow, after which the doctors will meet and decide the way of treatment. At present he is under the treatment of Dr. Younan a well-known Homeopath.—A. P.

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Poet Rabindranath Tagore says:—

"STRIKE STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF PENURY".

This must be your War Cry and Peace Slogan which can be interpreted only by an:

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STRIKERS DISPERSED

—:o:—

Sequel To Engagement Of "Black Legs"

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President, G. K. Union, writes under date November 20th:—

"On the 10th of this month, about 400 operatives working in Weaving Department of the Standard Mills went on strike as the direct result ofu about 40 per cent. reduction in their monthly wages. The strike did not come off suddenly as the employees had frequently drawn attention of the management to the very low wages that they were receiving for the last four to five months. Many complaints had been made, but none of them received any consideration at the hands of the management.

Messrs. Mophatlal Gaghabhai are the agents of the Standard Mills. The strikers without any delay acquainted them with their grievances with the assistance of the leaders of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. As it was known that the agents are one of the chief supporters of the present boycott movement, the leaders of the Union interviewed them, and assured them that the position of the strikers was perfectly justifiable and deserved sympathetic consideration. Messrs. Kandhalkar, Mapankar, Tavde and Dr. Gowande and other Labour leaders did not spare any pain or time to bring about an amicable settlement between the employees and the employers. The agents refused to have any compromise with the employees. The inevitable result has been that for the last three or four days the whole mill is closed down, and nearly 2,000 operatives are idling in the streets of Parel.

STRIKERS' MAIN DEMANDS.

The following are the principal demands of the strikers:—

(1) Those who were dismissed for observing hartal on the Gandhi Day should be reinstated;

(2) The rates on the old varieties should be based on the old rates;

(3) All the strikers should be reinstated without any conditions.

As matters stand recently, the operatives of the Weaving Department have been drawing a wage, which does not exceed even Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month, as against Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 which they used to draw about six months ago. A good number of these operatives are old employees of the mills, having been working in it for the last 20 to 25 years. As the victims of the present reduction policy, some of them have now to draw wages which do not exceed even Rs. 12 per month. A cut of almost 40 per cent, the management throws the entire responsibility on the Congress. It says that as the Congress declares frequent hartals, the employees are receiving low and inadequate wages.

For the last three days, the Management is making efforts to import outside labour with the help of the police. This morning it invited the assistance of nearly 30 to 35 police constables and 2 European sergeants, to engage about 25 to 30 black-legs. When the strikers attempted to persuade the black-legs not to go in the mill, the police dispersed them, by having a general 'lathi' charge. As the result of this nearly 25 strikers have received injuries.

STRIKE AT STANDARD MILL.

The strike of the Standard Mill continued on Thursday. The weavers having struck work, the spinning department is also closed down by the management. On Thursday, one Dinmohmed, a weaver, was taking about sixty new men to the Standard mill to replace the strikers when the black-legs, it is alleged, pelted with stones by the strikers. The police dispersed the strikers.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Ieformatioo Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 20.

Previous Closing Rate	11.07
To-day's Opening Rate	11.03
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.94
Difference	—.13

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 198

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

Previous Closing Rate	5.86
To-day's Opening Rate	5.90
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.87
Difference	plus .01

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1930

WASTED ELOQUENCE.

—:o:—

Whatever may be its shortcomings in essential respects, as a feast of eloquence the Round Table Conference leaves little to be desired. The eloquence is all the more remarkable because it is in the use of a language which is foreign to the Indian delegates. It is much to be doubted whether as literary efforts the speeches of Messrs. Sastri, Sapru and Jayakar can be easily surpassed by any speech of the Premier himself or any other Cabinet Minister. Theirs was, indeed, wasted eloquence. If other speakers had been less perfervid, Mr. MacDonald might not have suggested a time limit quite so soon. But apart from his appreciation of eloquence, he must now be laughing in his sleeves at finding how well he is getting on with his guests.

Dr. Moonje's speech was perhaps meant to be a counterpart of and a reply to that of Lord Peel. It was, therefore, very bitter for the most part. But as if he had suddenly caught the eye of his host and President, and winced, he suddenly declared "his affection for the 125 years' association of Britain and India"! How bitter he must have felt, if only for a moment, to think that for all his cumulative affection he was jailed twice! But he sustains himself with that old affection and his expectation that "the British people would rise to the occasion and say, 'if you prove your capacity, immediate Dominion Status will be given to you.'" Mr. MacDonald will certainly thank him for the "if," for being recognised by an Indian delegate as an examiner of India's fitness for Dominion Status.

As a magniloquent, amusing, yet pathetic speech that of Maulana Mahomed Ali is perhaps unsurpassed and unsurpassable. He introduced himself as an "Old Non-Co-operator" (did he mean a Non-Co-operator in the good old days?), "committed to Independence," and a republican. But somehow he is expressing profound confidence in the powers-that-be, nay, inordinate admiration for their beneficence. Thus, Mr. MacDonald is about "to prove the man to make history". Of Lord Irwin, the joint author of the Simla Despatch and in a way the jailor of Mahatma Gandhi, he says: "If any man has saved the British Empire, it is that tall, thin Christian." Even Mr. Baldwin did a "historic" thing by sending out Lord Irwin to India. He and his brother "have a soft corner in their hearts for Britain." Now comes the climax: "King George is the man who knows India better than any of his Ministers past or present." He is "looking to him to do justice to the 320,000,000 of his subjects." None of the Princes could have been more passionate than he was when he declared: "I trust one man in England more than any body else, the grandson of Victoria the Good, in whose time history will be written —George III lost America, George V won India." What is Dr. Moonje's 125 years old affection before this? Mr. Jayakar is as serene and optimistic as ever. To the cable sent to him and his Liberal friends by Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Kelkar he has sent a reply to the effect that the apprehensions entertained here about the Conference are premature and that a Committee has already been appointed to consider a scheme of Federal Government for the whole of India. How the appointment of a Federal Committee disproves the apprehensions is not at all clear but it is evidently enough to feed the hopes of men like Mr. Jayakar. He adds: "If British opposition finally becomes clear you may rely on our returning." Blessed, indeed, are the meek in spirit. For they are never disappointed.

INDIA'S DEFENCE PROBLEMS.

—:o:—

In the discussions about the "next political advance" in India started by ex-satraps in the columns of the British die-hard Press, or in the persuasive essays of the "Manchester Guardian" and other Liberal journals, exhorting Indians to have patience and believe in British intentions or in the sentimentalising of "responsible" Labour politicians in England over India's political demand, there is one item which is taken for granted—Indians are assumed to be incapable of defending their own country. Lord Irwin's invitees to the Round Table 'Tamasha' are reported to be content with putting forward demands regarding "Indianisation" of the Army, which visualise the training of a slightly larger number of Indian officers. A more liberal attitude towards Indianisation than that evinced in the Skeen Committee's report and the "delegates" will be apparently satisfied. But is that what "Young India" wants?

Of all persons that malden aunt of Responsivist politics in India, Mr. Jayakar, chose to express the views of "Young India" at the Conference. Has he realised that Indian youth poignantly feels the stigma of being shut out from all opportunity—we do not forget the farce of the training given to the University corps—of equipping itself for the defence of its own Motherland? The young men and women of India feel that it is an insult to their country that certain classes of Indians should be termed martial and others implicitly regarded as unable to shoulder the burden of defence. Sir Philip Gibbs, a British publicist, forecasts that if ever another 'big-scale' war is forced upon the world "women will not remain non-combatants". In India too, her daughters, if opportunities are provided for them to learn the art of defending their country, will not lag behind her sons in enlisting themselves in a National Militia. Under the system of modern military training, with its emphasis on the study of mechanical instruments of defence, there can be no question of shutting out any particular class of Indians as non-martial and denying to them the privilege of serving in the defence of their country. If an English grocer's boy or an insurance clerk, persons engaged in the mildest of vocations, can be drilled efficiently into combatants for active service, as was done in the Great War, Indians of the same type can be turned into adequate defenders of their country. But the danger is that India will be saddled, under the "immediate political advance" her British "friends" expect her to secure, with a permanent British Army of Occupation on the North-West Frontier, Indians being considered not fit enough "to assume responsibility" for this defence, that the Army vote will remain beyond the control of the Indian Central Legislature and the Sindbad of a huge expenditure for the entertainment of British troops in India will continue to sit tightly on the back of the Indian taxpayer. In such an arrangement "Young India" will never acquiesce. It knows that "Swaraj" means the fullest opportunity and the ability to defend one's own country.

"ASSISTING" PALESTINE

—:o:—

The MacDonald Government are determined "to assist" Palestine. Dr. Drummond Shiels announced this brave determination in the Commons on Monday and his Chief, the British Premier, told the House that he "accepted responsibility for every word of Dr. Shiels' full and candid statement." As is usual with him, Mr. MacDonald expatiated upon ideals. He said that as regards Palestine "the ideal in view was that the Arabs would continue to enjoy the benefits already received from Jewish immigration, while the Jews would see that Palestine was becoming more and more a project of his ideal of the country as a National Home". So both Arabs and Jews know now what his ideal for Palestine is, what his idea is as to what the Jewish ideal should be and what part he hopes the Arabs would play in "enjoying the benefits" of life in Palestine. There is, of course, no question of relinquishing the mandate. Dr. Shiels and his Chief made that very clear. But there is every intention of irrigating the country with British capital. Dr. Shiels announced a development scheme involving £2,500,000 "supported by the British Government and assisted by a loan." In making this scheme a success and in floating this loan, Lords Melchett and Reading, and the other Jewish business magnates in London will, we suppose, gladly co-operate with the MacDonald Government. This should be sufficient answer and no little satisfaction to Mr. Lloyd George who raised the whole question of Britain's policy in Palestine on a motion of adjournment, virtuously pleaded "for equal justice for Jews and Arabs," and lashed the Government with the significantly sarcastic remark: "He could only understand the White Paper, if it had been written by an anti-Semitic official." The MacDonald Government have humbly made amends. Their "assistance" to Palestine provides ample opportunity for the exercise of Semitic financial talent. Let us add that the Arabs, who form four-fifths of the population of Palestine, will naturally have to bear the largest burden in paying interest on the financial "assistance."

WHY NOT RELEASE HIM ?

—:o:—

The correspondence we publish elsewhere between Dr. P. T. Patel of Bombay, friend and personal physician of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, and Lieut.-Col. Barker, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, will naturally evoke among the public grave concern about the health of the distinguished prisoner whom the authorities, for some mysterious reason, have chosen to incarcerate in Ambala Jail, instead of detaining him in Gujarat, where the Government of the Punjab have a jail specially meant for political prisoners or sending him to his own Presidency. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, himself states that Mr. Patel has suffered for years from "both internal and external haemorrhoids and reducible right inguinal hernia." He is informed that the prisoner, doomed to what is in effect solitary confinement,—interviews being disallowed and, it is alleged, even letters to him being withheld—is suffering from ailments, one of which has 'not yet been diagnosed". When such is the condition of Mr. Patel's health, why should Government not release him forthwith?

BREACH IN THE BARRACE

—:o:—

In spite of the huge barrage of censorship raised in India so that the facts of the present intense national struggle should not leak out and subject British officialdom in India to inconvenient criticism by foreign publicists, news unpalatable to the authorities here does leak out. An Indian who met Mr. Fenner Brockway, after a recent visit to America, told him that "the British public appears to have less knowledge of what is going on in India than American people." Thanks to the enterprise of American journalism, it secures and publishes "fuller and more accurate reports". This has been possible because it has neglected Mr. John Coatman's advice, tendered as a patriotic Briton, when he was Director of Information with the Government of India, that correspondents in India of American journals should be for the most part Englishmen. The principal American newspapers have discovered that it is useful to ignore this advice.

'HAIL TO THEE.'

(BY SATISH DAS GUPTA.)

Hail, hail to Thee Mahatma Ji!
The Christ of the day:
Though imprisoned for Thy Nation's cause,
Cheerful and gay.

Apostle of peace for the blessings
Of the world Thou art:
Who feels for the poor and oppressed,
With an ocean wide heart.

With sincerest greetings,
All Thy devotees pray,
At Thy feet, oh personified
Christ of the day!

Just as the mountains sublimate.
In the scorching rays, and burst
Out in rivers with life giving water,
To quench the human thirst:

So with patience and fortitude
Always thou dost suffer
And empty out thyself,
Like the world's true Lover.

Hark! Hark! the wide world's true cries
Have flooded the ocean and sea;
All joined in hand and hearts together,
On the altar left by Thee.

I one of the lesser amongst them
Looking also for the Goal;
And singing Thy song before the world;
With the broken harp of my soul.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

REVIVE YOUR OWN INDUSTRIES

IV.

(BY V. M.)

We have seen in the articles which have appeared in these columns on 10th and 12th September and 4th November, how by giving up the use of certain articles of foreign merchandise, semi-necessaries, or replacing them by indigenous goods, a considerable drain of the wealth of the nation may be prevented. This may also result in the encouragement, establishment and revival of those Indian industries, which have ceased to exist due to cut throat competition or systematic economic exploitation carried on for decades by the leading nations of the world. The following table shows the total amount paid by India during the year ending 31st March 1930 for importing foreign merchandise mentioned in the first three articles. For details as to figures of imports for the last three years and the share of each exporting country, a reference may be made to the previous articles on the subject.

BRITAIN'S BIG SHARE.

It is, however, pertinent to note that Great Britain's share of the total imports of these commodities works out at 41 per cent, while the other important countries concerned are Japan, Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Straits Settlements, and the Netherlands.

	1929-30. (in lakhs of Rs.)
1. Soap	166.50
2. Provisions, etc. (including vegetable, ghee and canned fish.)	563.25
3 Liquors	346.75
4. Cigarettes ' Tobacco	269.71
5. Apparel	171.25
6. Boots and Shoes	88.00
7. Betelnuts	246.89
8. Cloves	47.79
9. Other Spices	31.08
10. Fish	26.31
11. Toilet requisites, Buttons, Perfumery and Brushes	111.63
12. Toys and Perambulators	67.11
13. Bangles	85.24
14. Beeds & FFalse Pearls	30.61
15. Table Ware	13.29
16. Camphor	31 57
17. Candles, Canes, Rattans, Sticks and Whips, Mats and Matting, Glue, and Brooms	22.74
Rs.	2319.72

AOVIDABLE DRAIN.

From the above table, it will be seen that India has to pay over Rs. 23 crores for articles, the use of which, as pointed out above, can either be given up or substituted by Indian products. A drain of Rs. 23 crores influences to an appreciable extent the balance of trade between India and the exporting countries, and the former becomes a debtor country to that extent. Rs. 23 crores out of total imports aggregating to Rs. 278 crores may appear to be an insignificant figure, but if the income per capita viz. Rs. 74 per-annum, (as worked out by Prof. K. T. Shah) is considered, then this amount will not be found to be trifling. It is also to be borne in mind that as India does not produce these articles, as explained above, it means 23 crores of rupees lost to Indian labour and potential avenues of employment shut out. If, for instance, soap factories are started to meet the entire demand of India, it would obviously reduce the great number of unemployed in the country. At the same time, profits made from this enterprise would remain in the country itself and a drain of Rs. 166 lakhs prevented. Similarly, cigarette manufacture if intensively pushed with a view not only to satisfy home demand but also to capture foreign markets, might further reduce the number of unemployed and save India Rs. 270 lakhs. Besides this is an industry which might be carried on as a cottage industry or as a spare time occupation by peasants and farmers during slack seasons. Boots and shoes constitute another industry of a similar nature as also the manufacture of toys, sticks, mats and brooms. Government, it is true, may lose in the nature of import duties, which ultimately are borne by consumers, but the fact that the indirect enormous gains that the nation might acquire by starting the manufacture and production of these goods, need not be too much stressed here.

BETELNUT INDUSTRY.

Another item that calls for special attention is betelnuts. As already pointed out, the cultivation of this commodity is possible to the South of the Narbudda where the climatic conditions especially on the Eastern and Western Coasts appear to be favourable. Singapore, from which betelnuts are imported, may sound Indian, but the hinterland of which it is the port, is certainly a foreign country in the sense that England is. The betelnut is an 'humble' commodity and nobody deigns take notice of it, but if India has to pay as much as 250 lakhs of rupees, not an insignificant sum, it ceases to be so innocently 'humble'. On referring to the tables it will be found that besides betelnuts, India imports cloves, pepper, cinnamon, and other spices from abroad. This amounts to carrying rice to Rangoon in view of the fact that the trade in spices was our monopoly as the following quotation from Prof. Unwin's book "Economic History" would show:

A LOST REVENUE SOURCE

"India was the main source of pearls and precious stones, of ebony and sandalwood, of pepper and other spices. Under the earlier Emperors a great and in-

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles apeared on September 10, 12 and Nov. 4.

PATH-FINDER, PIONEERS AND PROGRESS

HOW MR. MACDONALD ENTERTAINS.

(BY 'OSIRIS').

Whether or not Mr. Ramsay MacDonald proved himself to be a pioneer and path-finder (the alliterative phrase is the lyrical Labour Premier's) in his nebulous sky of India's political destiny, he would appear to have made a valuable contribution to the creative evolution of humour with his cracked platitudes and self-conscious didacticism.

THE PUPPET.

He is, probably playing the game as well as a man placed in his false position could although he seems to be not unconscious of the fact that it is a played-out game, as his false, platitudinous manner so easily indicates. The flushed fervour of his pseudo-idealism, the whole tone of maudlin 'soul-thrills' which it assumes, the worn-out, threadbare 'cliches' that he is not the first Imperialist politician to mouth for the 'nth' time, his equally hackneyed pomposity that is considered as a recognised Ministerial convention —all these cannot but evoke a smile as well as the feeling of pity for the tortures of the soul that he undoubtedly must have undergone in the process of acting up to his role.

CLAP-TRAP.

His speech would have become mocking if we would not have outlived all mockery, living as we do in the midst of realities that in themselves form a much more powerful repudiation of his speech than the bitterest words of protest could ever shape. This fact is clearly admitted in the Premier's speech which cautiously keeps clear of the remotest, direct reference to the actual political situation in India. He has naturally to fall back upon the clap-trap of ministerial speech-making and the special effort of being impressive called for by the occasion, ends in grotesqueness. Thus, when he talks of the 'birth of a new history,' his is the humour of chaperoning Madame Clio, the muse of history, who is a venerable lady old enough to be his great grand-mother. escapes this pedantic elderly statesman. His uncalled for protest, too, 'that

"I am never disturbed by people who say that I have not fulfilled my pledges provided I am fulfilling them"

however admirable it may be to those who have emulated the teaching of that sage, Samuel Smiles, betrays the same lack of humour that marks his speech with the Dead Letter Office stamp.

INDIA AND COERCION.

"Men who co-operate are pioneers of progress", says this Labour Premier who was once dubbed 'renegade' for having opposed progress in 1914 by refusing to succumb to the war-delirium. He crouches to-day in the vanguard of that progress which is being shunted along the rails of conservative Imperial policy—a policy that has created the Round Table Conference while India is being ruled with nine Viceregal Ordinances and 60,000 Indian Nationalists are under-going the rigours of jail life. The hypocrisy, indeed, of every statement that the Premier has made in the course of his Conference speech is too glaring to be exposed nor do we condescend to expose it. What does it matter if this path-finder of the Imperial policy who is leading his clique of the 'pioneers of progress' exposes himself to ridicule? What does it matter, what business is transacted in this Conference which representative Indian opinion has repudiated with a single voice? Mr. MacDonald's talk of high-souled moral principles may entertain us; only extreme imbecility could be taking in by it.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Spanish Unrest.

The excitement amongst the industrial workers in Spain has not subsided, in spite of the severe repressive measures adopted by the Berenguer Government. After the strikes in Madrid which led to a number of arrests and a remarkable point in regard to which was the declaration by the Trade Union organisations that they would remain non-violent, comes the news from Barcelona that the local Governor has been obliged to order the closure of the headquarters of the Trade Union Organisation there. The industrial unrest seems to be spreading all over Spain and it is mainly due not only to economic distress but also to political discontent. This discontent is acutely shared by the students and the bourgeois classes, whose political organisations the Berenguer Government has suppressed with all the old vigour of the De Rivera dictatorship. Its failure to keep to its promise of having early parliamentary elections has fanned popular discontent to fever pitch. A despatch from the Madrid correspondent of the "Prager Presse" relates how again and again the Berenguer Government was asked to make good this promise but failed to keep it.

Stores Department.

In the course of his report on the working of the Indian Stores Department, Sir Atul Chatterjee, the High Commissioner for India, states that two important changes in the policy of purchasing stores in the past decade have been the decision to buy in the "lowest satisfactory market," and the setting up of the Indian Stores Department with the adoption of the Rupee Tenders Scheme with a view to helping Indian industries. The latter change is welcome but belated and comes into operation only from next year. And as regards the theory of buying in the "lowest satisfactory market," it is nothing new but has been always professed and almost always violated in practice on one frivolous ground or another. Indian Chambers of Commerce have often complained against non-British tenders being rejected though much lower than the British ones. Indian merchants have to be specially vigilant now when the boycott movement is telling hard on British goods.

Believe If You Can.

The Government of India's latest "appreciation" of the political situation is, like its predecessors, a document that challenges credulity. It contains more appreciations than facts. The gist of the "appreciation" is that the Civil Disobedience Movement is waning. How is it then that the number of arrests and convictions is about as large as ever in spite of almost all Congress leaders being in jail, being thurst back into it as fast as they are released? In Gujarat, it is stated, "there has been a definite improvement in the collection of arrears of land revenue" and that "organised refusal to pay Government dues is much less widespread than it was". People would put more faith in verifiable facts and figures.

Police Methods In Madras.

In moving an adjournment motion in the Madras Legislative Council to discuss the conduct of the police in dealing with the Civil Disobedience Movement, Swami Venkatachalam Chetty stated that the police had covered themselves with indignity and demoralisation hardly surpassed in any civilised country. The Government, he added, had abdicated their powers to the Inspector General of Police. It is significant that when asked for full particulars about the instructions given to District Officials, the Home Member replied that the instructions were confidential and it would not be in the public interest to disclose even the purport of them. How the police made use of the secret instructions may be gauged from the manner in which they are alleged to have charged with lathis the students of a Mangalore College. The Home Member coolly justified the lathi charge, saying that "certain students were dispersed by the police in order to prevent a breach of the peace but none sustained severe injuries."

Bombay's Protest Against Police Behaviour

(Continued from page 1).

riff or the Government. In future every meeting which used to be called under the presidentship of the Sheriff should be held under the presidentship of the Mayor who was the first and foremost citizen of Bombay. They had now learnt that this honour should not go to a nominee of the Government. The time had come for the Government to realise that the people had their inherent right to convene meetings and that the power did not rest on the frowns or good graces of authorities. The people will exercise their rights and in future will not approach the Sheriff whether it is for the purpose of holding a meeting of protest, calamity or famine. (Hear, hear.)

Proceeding, Dr. Deshmukh said that they had met to condemn the treatment meted out to 14 girls on October 26 by the police. Those who committed the outrage, those who were responsible for it and also those who condoned it had insulted not only the women of this city but the whole of Indian womanhood. The speaker was proud to say that those who had assembled there although not unanimous in anything were emphatic in condemning in one voice the outrage on the womanhood of India. He congratulated the citizens on attending the meeting in their thousands and thus displaying their public spirit.

ENGLISHMAN'S CODE OF HONOUR.

The Governor of Bombay had told them that the treatment given to the women was scarcely inhuman. If that was not inhuman, the speaker wanted to know what else could be inhuman. All he could say was that an Englishman who prided himself on being a representative of a chivarious nation, changed his colours and even his moral code when he came to the East. He only hoped that their mothers would be proud of them.

"PERFECTLY BARBAROUS."

Englishmen, he proceeded, had kicked an awful row about the Nurse Cavell incident. The English public was moved by the fact that Miss Savage was subjected to three hours' close examination by the police. If that could be called inhuman the speaker did not know how to describe the treatment meted out to the Indian girls. It was perfectly.....(Beastly! Barbarous!)

GOVERNMENT MUST APOLOGISE.

Continuing Dr. Deshmukh said that it was amazing that the "Guardians of Law and Order" had not even expressed regret for having removed the girls outside the city precincts and left them to their fate. The assurance made by the Governor that such things will not be repeated in future, he said, was not sufficient. In all decency the Government should express regret and also bring to book those who were responsible for the outrage. Unless this was done the public would not be satisfied.

"WE ARE PROUD OF OUR WOMEN."

"We are proud of our women", proceeded Dr. Deshmukh. Where men would flinch and hesitate the women had unhesitatingly plunged into the battle of the country. In spite of centuries of repression and suppression to which Indian women were subjected to, they had come forward to-day to fight for their country like a "lioness for her cub". They had thrown religion, custom and purdah overboard and come to the forefront of the national struggle. There was not a single Indian who did not feel proud of the "lovely and bony fighters"—the women of India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ORANGE COLOUR.

Even the colour of the sarees which drape the Indian woman was emblematic. After a long sleep of centuries she had now woke up. Just as early in the morning after a long night one found the heavens flooded with orange hues, they found the Indian women draped in orange sarees. Dr. Deshmukh said that the commendable spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice of the Indian women must be suitably commemorated throughout India. They should dedicate one day in every year in commemoration of the services of the women in India. He suggested that either October 26 or November 20 should be chosen "to express the deep debt of gratitude of the nation at the splendid services rendered by the women."

INSULT TO WOMEN WON'T BE TOLERATED.

"We are all proud of our women, but what are we men going to do", asked the speaker. The least that they could do was to stand up and say that an insult to Indian womanhood will not be tolerated. The least that the men could do was to behave like men. "We should so behave that our mothers who gave us birth will not be ashamed of having brought us in this world. We should so behave that our wives should not be ashamed of us and disown us. We should so behave that our sons and daughters should be proud of us", he concluded.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

"The public are entitled to know who was responsible for issuing the order that resulted in the incidents of October 26. We are not prepared to stand any insult to our women and children" declared Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who moved the first resolution which read:

(1) That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically protests against the unchivalrous, brutal and inhuman treatment accorded to the Indian women who had assembled at the Azad Maidan for the Flag Salutation ceremony on Sunday October 26, and strongly condemns in particular the action of the police in taking a number of women outside the City limits and leaving them there uncared for and unattended.

That this meeting considers this act of the police as an insult to India's womanhood and in defiance of all canons of decent and civilized behaviour.

Sir Purshottamdas commented on the letter of the Bombay Governor to the President of the Corporation on this subject. He said that it was to be noted that the Governor gave an assurance that such incidents will not be repeated. To that extent it was satisfactory. But, they were entitled to know who was responsible for issuing the order. Whatever the police did to the men and there was much to criticise in the matter, they were not prepared to stand insults to their women and children.

SERGEANTS BELABOUR CHILDREN.

The speaker was an eye-witness to what was done by police sergeants at Hornby Road near Whiteaways, when little schoolgoing children-misguided according to some they may be were belaboured with canes. "I say that the Government which has come down to this in order to preserve law and order is a Government which will not cut ice with anybody. In fact that Government has no right to govern India" said Sir Purshottamdas emphatically. (Loud cheers.)

If the Government could not control little children without resorting to beating, that was the very limit. No word used in the resolution, was, therefore, too strong to express their resentment. What could be said in justification of the treatment meted out to the women on October 26, he asked? Instead of taking them to the lock-up, the police took the women outside Bombay and left them there. It was difficult to understand the mentality of an officer who could stand and tolerate a treatment like this. Why were the women taken out of Bombay several miles away? Was it in the hope, nay, the certainty, that they would be harassed by someone and that such harassment would deter more women from joining the movement? He did not know of any citizen who objected to the proper arrest of men and women.

ADVICE TO GOVERNOR.

The Governor had stated that the women of Bombay had come out and taken part in the movement and, therefore, they could not be treated differently from men. The speaker was sorry that the Governor had said anything of the kind. If the Governor opened the jail manual he would find that that even in cases concerning offences of moral turpitude, women were treated differently from men and were given more facilities. No civilised Government, according to the speaker, could justify the conduct of the Police on October 26.

The speaker then referred to the "methods of harrassing women prisoners" which must cut deep in every Indian heart. He was referring to the reports received about a month back that bangles of Indian women prisoners were broken and even the "mangalsutra", which was sacred to every Indian woman similarly removed. When he heard it first he refused to believe it. He was however glad to learn that this method was stopped in the Sabarmati jail soon after the publication of the report.

MR. MEYER NISSIM.

Mr. Meyer Nissim said that there should be no two opinions as regards the desirability of the citizens of Bombay holding the meeting for which they were assembled that day. They had gathered in full strength for the purpose of upholding the honour and respect of Indian women. They all knew that the authorities, or to be more explicit, the police had a very difficult task in regard to maintaining order in these days, but granting that, did it mean that they were to exceed the bounds of decency and decorum, he asked.

POLICE ACTED IN UNDIGNIFIED MANNER.

"I say emphatically no. I would be ashamed of owning any person as a citizen of this great city who could hold any other view. Not only have the police acted in an undignified manner, but I am sorry to have to say they have also taken undue advantage of the weaker sex. Can we allow such action to go unchallenged."

Continuing Mr. Nissim said that he quite realised the anxiety and desire of Government to support their officers in the performance of their duties in difficult times, but when excesses were perpetrated, when the very custodians of law and order overstep the limits of decency, no Government could expect their action to escape criticism.

CHAGLA CONDEMNS INSULT TO WOMEN.

Mr. Chagla supported the resolution. He said that some time ago Miss Mayo came to India and told them with a great deal of emphasis that they (Indians) did not know how to behave towards their women. These facts were repeated in other countries, in newspapers and magazines and even on platforms and Indians almost came to believe that they should look to the Westerners for chivalry. At least now they realised that the British Government could teach them was the proper attitude towards women (Laughter). In their zeal to maintain law and order the Government had transgressed their own laws, which reminded him what used to be said of the Romans that they (Romans) maintained peace at the point of the sword. He had thought over the behaviour of the police at the Azad Maidan dispassionately and had come to the conclusion that the Government did not respect their own law.

POLICE VIOLATE LAW.

He characterised the action of the police in removing the women to Vikroli as a gross and grave illegality. The duty of the police was to place the women immediately before a Magistrate, because otherwise the police would get time to extort a confession or torture the arrested persons. He, therefore, accused the police of having deliberately violated the law.

Mr. Chagla strongly objected to the imputation contained in the letter of the Governor which stated that men had deliberately put women in the forefront of the fight. He thought the present movement had a wonderful social reaction so far as women were concerned.

Women had broken the shackles of religion and domestic drudgery and had joined the movement to do away with servitude and slavery.

MRS. TEHMINA JOSHI.

Mrs. Tehmina Joshi in further supporting the resolution said that they had met to condemn the police excesses on "Black Sunday" at the same spot where those excesses were perpetrated. Indians were taught from their very childhood that they were under a rule based on law and order, but now they knew fully well what that law and order meant.

CONTEMPT FOR INDIANS.

The treatment that was meted out to them on 'Black Sunday' was only a continuation of the policy adopted by the Government since the Martial Law regime in the Punjab in 1919 and the Jallianwala Baugh tragedy. They had entered innumerable protests against that policy, but the callous treatment that they were receiving at the hands of the Government left very little doubt as to the contempt of the officials for Indians.

DENATIONALISED INDIANS.

Mrs. Joshi reminded the audience that a people got the Government they deserved and the fact that they were still under such a Government perhaps showed that they did not deserve better than this. She was constrained to say that even now there were Indians who did not feel ashamed to use foreign cloth.

FORWARD BOYCOTT!

In the opinion of the speaker the only way to bring Britain to her senses was to carry on the boycott movement in an effective way. "Britain would listen to our protests and demands only when she found that her purse was affected and it was not possible to trade with Indians without satisfying their demands", she added.

She appealed to the audience to follow the advice of Mahatma Gandhi who was India's saviour.

MR. K. NATARAJAN ON SOCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. K. Natarajan hoped the Government would realise the significance of such an immense gathering. It seemed to him that the meeting held that day had made the position of the Police Commissioner untenable in this city. Referring to the outrage, he said that it was not an issue between the citizens of Bombay and the Government but it was an issue between the people of India and the Indian Government, or rather between the English race and the Indian race.

He pleaded that the Office of the Police Commissioner should be held by an Indian who would know how to respect the sentiments of the people.

PROF. SOARES.

Prof. Soares associated himself with the resolution on behalf of Indian Christian. He condemned police methods and said it was a disgrace that the officials of a Government which boasted of its civilization and chivalry should have acted in that manner.

WON'T TOLERATE INSULT TO INDIAN WOMEN.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji said that Bombay had shown by the mammoth meeting that its citizens would no longer tolerate any insult to their women. The conduct of the police was merely barbarous. But the people remained quiet under all provocation because they were under a pledge to Gandhiji to remain so. The speaker could not see any difference in Indian men and women. The 320 million Indian men, women and children had stood like one man to fight the foreign Government and there was no power on earth that would succeed in killing the will for freedom.

FALSE ACCUSATION REFUTED.

Sjt. Rajendra Somnarayan said that while the religion that the rulers of India professed taught them to establish peace on earth and to show goodwill to humanbeings they were doing things which were quite opposed to these principles. It was in human nature to honour women and no man would tolerate women being insulted as they were on "Black Sunday." He reputed the charge that Indian women were placed in front by men in their law-breaking activities and said that even in France it was a peasant girl 'Joan of Arc' who raised the standard of revolt against tyranny.

Sjt. Mohanlal Desai said that the police had committed a serious breach of law on October 26 and he was sure that if any individual had committed the same offence the same police would have prosecuted him in a Court of Law. The public, said the speaker, would not be satisfied with the explanation of the Governor or with a departmental enquiry. The police behaviour was an incitement for other people to break laws because when the very guardians of Law and Order broke laws others could not be expected to respect them.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said it was no pleasure for him to support a resolution protesting against the behaviour of his own fellow-countrymen of which he was thoroughly ashamed. He assured the audience that there were many Englishmen who deeply deplored and were sincerely ashamed of the conduct of the police.

Sir Frederick Sykes, he said, was not speaking in the name of English people when he tried to justify the atrocious act of the police. As a previous speaker had remarked the Police Commissioner's position was untenable in this city.

GOVERNOR MUST GO.

Mr. Horniman asserted that the letter which Sir Frederick Sykes had sent to the President of the Corporation condoning the atrocities of the police had made his position as Governor of Bombay untenable and the sooner he realised it and cleared out and returned back to England and made room for a man who understood what is "human" and what is "inhuman" and what is "hardly human" the better for India and England.

VICEROY'S MINIMUM.

Proceeding Mr. Horniman stated that it was not the only incident of an atrocious nature that had occurred. He wanted those who were not connected with the present movement to realise that it was because they had not protested before against similar outrages that the police had continued their methods. There was not a single occasion in the city where violence of any kind was necessary on the part of the police. They had been told by the Viceroy that admirable restraint was used and only minimum force utilised.

MAXIMUM FORCE ALWAYS USED.

Mr. Horniman was prepared to prove to the hilt that in almost every case maximum force was used, where even minimum force was unnecessary. This sort of thing, he said, would continue as long as it was tolerated by the people of Bombay. They may have a European Commissioner or an Indian Commissioner, but as long as the Commissioner was in the position of a master of the people, instead of servant of the people, he will be able to use them (people) as he liked.

Until the people of the country became the masters of the country and until the people of the city became the masters of the city, they would have to go on calling meetings of protest. In conclusion he said that it was for those who stood aloof from the movement to see that the rights of the citizens was respected by the police.

WOMEN DEFEND THE FLAG.

Sjt. Durgadutt Savalka suggested that as the incidents on October 26 had taken place in connection with the salutation ceremony of the National Flag, and the women had suffered all insults to protect the honour of that Flag as a mark of appreciation of their services the meeting also should end with a flag salutation ceremony.

INDIAN NATIONALISM WAS BOUND TO TRIUMPH.

Mr Jochim Alva said that the Government took such repressive measures because they were afraid of the awakened womanhood of India. Indian women had discarded Purdah and numerous other disabilities under which they were labouring and when Indian women came out Indian nationalism was sure to be triumphant.

The resolution was put to vote by the president and carried unanimously amidst thundrous applause.

SECOND RESOLUTION.

Sjt. Lalji Naranji then moved the second resolution:—

"(2) This meeting calls upon the authorities to take action against the officials concerned and to issue orders that there shall be no further repetition of such incidents."

Speaking on the resolution Sjt. Lalji said that the resolution called upon the authorities to take action against the officials concerned and also to prevent repetition of such incidents. By passing the resolution they were giving a chance to the Government to correct themselves. Unfortunately the position in India was such that who were supposed to save the people were themselves devouring them.

TAKE LESSON FROM KATHIAWAR OUTLAWS.

The Home Member of the Bombay Government, Sir Ernest Hotson, had passed a number of years in Kathiawar before he came to be known as Napoleon of Bori Bunder and the speaker thought that he (Sir Ernest) must be knowing stories of the outlaws in Kathiawar. They were supposed to be uncivilized people who knew no morals and who had no code of ethics, but even they treated women respectfully and took them to places of safety after looting their belongings. The speaker advised Sir Ernest to learn manners and lessons in chivalry from the ignorant and uncivilized people.

Mr. Lakmidas Tairsee

Sjt. L. R. Tairsee seconding the resolution said that the best course for the Government would be to apologise to those 14 women who were victims of police excesses and Sir Ernest Hotson and the Police Commissioner who had insulted the National Flag should make amends by saluting that flag. As regards Mr. Wilson the best thing to do would be to give him a cocoanut and ask him to leave Bombay.

Sjt. Harjivan Valji said that the same incident of removing women to jungle and leaving them there unprotected was repeated at Akola or Amraoti. Such things would not stop unless there was Swaraj in India. It was not the Congress alone that was demanding Swaraj, all Indians were united in that demand and if Britain wanted to pacify Indians it should grant them Swaraj without any further delay.

Sjt. Jethmal Narandas further supported the resolution. He said that British in India were behaving like insane people. That showed the end of their rule in this country was near and their days were numbered. Had it not been so the speaker thought they would not have adopted the reprehensible methods that they had.

MAKES ONE'S BLOOD BOIL.

Dr. S. K. Valdya observed that the police methods of dealing with Satyagrahis and even women were so objectionable that one's blood boil when one witnessed those things or heard of them. But Indians were pledged to be non-violent under any circumstances. Still if in view of the provocation offered by the official treatment if any Indian did any act against the creed of non-violence there would be no room for any surprise.

The second resolution was also accepted unanimously.

CABLE TO JAYAKAR AND MOONJE.

Sjt. Walchand Hirachand then proposed the last resolution:

That the Chairman of the meeting be authorised to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Bombay, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, the Secretary of State of India and to the League of Nations.

In a brief speech in Marathi Sjt. Walchand said that one of the reasons that prompted him to speak in Marathi was that he had found that the cable that was sent to Dr. Moonje and Mr. Jayakar by Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. N. C. Kelkar did not evoke a response from the former, perhaps because the cable was in a foreign language. He spoke in Marathi so that his voice might be heard in London with the help of the Radio and it might not fall on deaf ears.

Mr. Hirji-Behdin in seconding the resolution compared the present movement in India to the Suffregette movement in Britain before the war, because Indian women had taken a leading part in the movement and were not only helping the cause of freedom but were also achieving equal status for themselves.

AWAKENED WOMANHOOD.

Sjt. Shivdas Chapsi supported the resolution. He said that the bureaucracy behaved in the manner it did because it had found that Indian women had awakened and though it was not difficult to suppress a movement carried on by men alone butu it was difficult to do so when women were participating or in fact leading in it.

The resolution was also passed unanimously.

A very impressive flag salutation ceremony, in which the huge concourse joined brought the meeting to a successful termination. Thousands of men, women and children who had gathered stood and repeated the national songs "Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" and "Vandematram" sung by women and then dispersed amidst deafening cries of "Inquilab-Zindabad" and "Vandematram".

"IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY INDIAN TO JOIN THE STRUGGLE"

Statement Before Court.

SUBURBAN "DICTATOR" ON TRIAL

Hearing in the case against Mrs. Navazben Havewala "Dictator" of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Chavni and 14 others including five other women was resumed at at Bandra on Thursday before Mr. S. T. Fernandez, City Magistrate Bandra, when further prosecution evidence and the statements of the accused were recorded.

The accused are charged under Section 143 I.P.C., Section 188 I.P.C. and Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mrs. Havevala was further charged under Section 17(2) also.

WHAT HAPPENED ON "JAWAHAR DAY."

Mr. G. K. Kudav, Sub Divisional Magistrate stated that he went to Vile-Parle on November 16 at 6-10 a.m. to promulgate the District Magistrate's order and also to see that there was no breach of peace. He took his stand near Gandhi Chowk. At that time people were gathering and preparing to start a procession. Mrs. Havewalla had not come then but as soon as she came with some children and others the procession was on the point of starting. Mrs. Devayani held the flag. They had hardly gone a few paces when Sub-Inspector informed them of the District Magistrate's order. But they refused to disperse. Thereupon witness went to them and read out and explained in Gujarati the order under Section 144.

When he had read a few words Mrs. Havewalla told him that she already knew what it was and started reading Jawaharlal Nehru's speech. He then gave them ten minutes to disperse but with the exception of a few persons all remained. Witness thereupon arrested the accused and some persons numbering about 150 who had collected on the spot were chased away by the constables. He could identify all the accused.

Mr. Nerurkar:—From the conduct of the persons could you say under whose lead they were going?—Of course, under Mrs. Havewalla, the Dictator; she said "come on, let us start."

The statements of the accused were then recorded.

CHARM OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Mrs. Nawazbai Jamsetji Havewalla made the following statement:—

It is the bounden duty—nay the religion—of every son and daughter of Inda to launch whole heartedly into this crusade—the only charm thereof is non-violence,—and bring salvation and safety to the suffering and teeming millions of mother India. If to perform this duty is an offence I have committed that offence.

RESIGN IN A BODY.

It is the burden of my heart and the greatest grief therein—that the Government have bled white the Indian nation and have brought it to the present wretched state. It is a matter of great grief, especially, that my own countrymen have been made the scape-goats and instruments of Government in carrying on Government atrocities and repressions in the form of ordinances under the guise of law and order. For this reason it is my heart-felt appeal to my Indian brothers that if they have a modicum of love and patriotism for their motherland, they must all resign in a body and shake off the disgraceful trammels which bind them to the Government and join in a body in this battle for the uplift and enfranchisement of mother India, and should thus overtly manifest their hatred and resentment towards the repressive policy of this Government.

NOT AFRAID OF HIS ACTIONS.

Parmanad Kunarji Kapadia read a long statement in the course of which he stated that in his opinion the District Magistrate's order had no legal or moral justification. Because the order was passed when there was not the least possibility of peace or order being disturbed.

In regard to Section 17-(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the prosecution was led away by the impression the 'Jawahar Day' was organised by the Satyagraha Chavni. That was a false allegation. The celebrations were taking place under the auspices of the Vile Parle Village Congress Committee and the Bharat Seva Sangh both of which were not declared illegal.

He had not taken any part in unlawful activities, except that he defied the District Magistrate's order because he considered it his duty to do so. He was never a member of the Chavni.

He made the statement that truth may be out and not because he was afraid of the consequences of his action.

Most of the other accused also stated that they wanted to make the same statement as that of the 7th accused.

No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 refused to say anything.

Mrs. Anandibai Haripunt said that even according to police evidence the order was promulgated at a time when most people were in bed, she like to know if Government expected people to keep awake at night in order to see if Government was passing any orders. The order was pasted in such places and at a such time that it was impossible for anyone to read it even if he wanted to do so.

The Magistrate inquired whether the Village Congress Committee was banned and when the police prosecutor replied in the negative he asked if he had any more evidence on the point of offences under 17 (1) of Cr. Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Nerurker said that both the Chavni and the Village Congress Committee were sub-organisations of the District Congress Committee, which was declared illegal.

As the Magistrate wanted evidence on that point the case was adjourned till to-day.

CONGRESSMEN'S TRIAL AT BANDRA

"Some Were Asleep And Some Awake" At The Beat Of Drums.

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE

Hearing was resumed on Thursday morning in the case against 29 persons including 12 women, arrested at Ghatkopar on November 16 in connection with "Jawahar Day" before Mr. G. K. Kudav, Subdivisional Magistrate, at the office of the District Superintendent of Police at Bandra.

As on the previous day admission to the court room was strictly limited to the relatives of the accused. Instead of 29 accused persons on the first day there were only 27 accused, as two young boys were let off having tendered apologies.

All accused except Mr. K. F. Mehta are charged under Section 143 I. P. C. 188 I.P.C. and 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Mr. K. F. Mehta is charged under Section 188 I.P.C. only.

EVIDENCE OF SUB-INSPECTOR.

Among the prosecution witnesses examined on Thursday was Sub-Inspector Kadam of Ghatkopar. He stated that having come to know that "Jawahar Day" would be celebrated in Ghatkopar on November 16, he informed the District Magistrate and the D. S. P. about it. The District Magistrate sent him copies of an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. The order was promulgated in the village, on the morning of November 16 between the hours 4-0 a.m. and 5-30 a.m., by beat of drums and also by pasting the same in prominent places in the village.

The witness further stated that at 6-0 a.m. he learnt that a procession had started and was proceeding to the Maidan where police constables were already posted. He went to the Maidan and saw that the people were being driven away by the police and some persons were put under arrest. He saw seven persons in custody.

After a few minutes he saw another procession approaching the Police Station. He stopped the procession, and the D. S. P. explained to the processionists the order of the District Magistrate and asked them to disperse. Instead they esquatted on the ground and some of them began to read extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech which were published in a

(Continued on page 8).

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

ATTACHMENTS IN JAMBUSAR TALUKA

—:o:—

Police Raid On Nondhana

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMBUSAR, Nov. 17.

Since the 12th instant, officers of the taluka have begun attachments.

On the 14th instant, early in the morning, the Mamlatdar, Avalkarkun and Circle Inspector went in Government car to the village Nondhana of Jambusar Taluka. Police surrounded the village. There were only 15 men in the village because all the peasants of the village had made "Hijrat". They were asked to give land revenue, but they replied: "We have no money and so we cannot pay at all." The Police Inspector ordered his men to catch hold of the people working in the nearest fields. Thus 7 men were, it is alleged, beaten.

The names of the persons who are severely injured owing to the police beating are:—(1) Bacharbhai Asabhai. (2) Lallu Gordhan. (3) Shivabhai Mathurbhai. (4) Harinarayan. (5) Gordhanbhai Ranchhod.

Patel Gordhanbhai who is a very old peasant is very severely beaten.

Officers have attached goods worth Rs. 600 nearly from Nondhana.

"JAWAHAR DAY" IN NADIAD.

—:o:—

New Congress House Opened.

NADIAD, Nov. 16.

The Jawaharlal Day celebrations in Nadiad began with a complete hartal. The new "Dictator" Mrs. Bhakhiben Gopaldas Desai opened a new Congress House and read publicly Jawaharlal's spech for which he was convicted at the best message of the day. After finishing the ceremony she led huge procession The police which was unable to appear at the public meeting owing to a complete ignorance of the programme which was kept studiously secret, however were already moving about the city in search of the procession, which they were able to overtake and tried to disperse the same. The processionists, who however had adopted guerilla tactics, when dispersed at one point formed at another place and continued their's walks fairly well in various parts of the city.

The police effected 9 arrests. About 20 to 30 people were injured as a result of the lathi charge.

Parties of policemen have kept running in motor lorries through the city almost for the whole day.

Mr. Ambalal P. Chauksi a Municipal Corporator was arrested when coming from the station.

PICKETING AND ARRESTS CONTINUE

—:o:—

Jawahar Day Celebrated

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 17.

Mr. Chandra Gupta Varshneya, "Hindustan Times" reporter, Mr. Bal Krishna Kaul, Chief Agent of the Lakshmi Insurance Compa for Rajputana and C. I., were arrested along with eight others on the 14th November last under Section 17 (1) of the Cr. L. A. A. for attending a public meeting convened by the Congress. Their trial comes off on Wednesday, the 19th November.

Maulana Syed Ahmed Hussain Sahab, President, Jamait-ul-Ulema-I-Hind, delivered a very forceful and impressive speech on the 15th November at Idgah to a very big gathering of Hindus and Muslims of Ajmer.

After 20 days picketing the New Weaving and Trading Mills, Ltd., Ajmer got its stock of cloth prepared out of foreign yarn (worth over Rs. 8,000) sealed by the Congress yesterday.

The picketing of the Hindu and Muslim foreign cloth shops in the Gasty and Naga Bazars continues as usual.

Jawahar Day was observed with great success yesterday. A procession started from the Congress House at 4 p.m. and after parading through the principal thoroughfares of the city reached the Gandhi Chauk at about 7 p.m. where after the ceremony of hoisting the national flag, Mr. Jeetmal Lunia, the Dictator, moved the two resolution from the chair, the whole audience numbering over two thousands repeating word for word after him.

A large posse of police headed by the City Kotwal and armed with lathis was present at the Maidan and the inevitable police lorry was standing by them. Nothing untoward, however, happened.

CONGRESS WORKER RELEASED

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(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 16.

Anandrao Ambade, a prominent Congress worker of Wordha District, was released from Akola Jail yesterday. He had undergone 4 months' rigorous imprisonment for a third time.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE DECLARED UNLAWFUL IN CHOWK.

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An extraordinary issue of Government Gazette, dated 18th November, declares the Congress Committee, Chowk, in Khalapur Peta, of the Kolaba District, whether working through a Dictator or not," all Congress Volunteers, and the Netaji Hind Seva Pathak, as unlawful associations.

"JAWAHAR DAY" NEAR BENARES.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

—:o:—

BENARES, Nov. 18.

Five batches of volunteers picketed foreign clothshops to-day. Altogether twenty volunteers were arrested of whom five were later released.

Three Congressmen were arrested in Cholapur village in Benares District on the termination of a meeting held to celebrate "Jawahar Day" Prior to the meeting the police stopped a procession organised for the occasion. The Police then withdrew and the procession terminated at the meeting place.—A. P.

RIGHT OF PROCESSIONS IN PUBLIC STREETS.

Acquittal Upheld In Poona Case.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the Government's appeal against the acquittal of D. L. Phatak, a leader of Poona Railway Union who was charged under section 68 (c) of Bombay District Police Act for committing a breach of section 48 of the same Act, under which the District Superintendent of Police, by a notice dated October 1928, had prohibited all processions in Poona and the Cantonment without a pass. Mr. H. C. Fleming First Class Magistrate of Poona held in favour of the accused.

JUDGMENT.

On appeal, the Chief Justice observed: "The Magistrate held that the notification of the police was "ultra vires" in as much as it interfered with the common law rights of the public to move in procession and in fact prevented the procession altogether, and the Magistrate, in the course of his judgment, goes so far as to say that he thinks that the power conferred by Section 48 to prescribe the route of a procession is one that it is impossible for a District Superintendent of Police to exercise, because such a power interferes with the common law right to proceed along the highway. In my opinion, although Section 48 of the Bombay District Police Act certainly does interfere with the common law right of everybody to pass and repass along the highway, no objection can be taken to it on that ground. In every city or town of any size it is usually necessary to restrict that right by giving the police officers power to regulate traffic.

ACQUITTAL UPHELD.

It seemed to his Lordship that the powers of the police under Section 48 were quite wide enough to enable them to require persons who were taking out processions to give notice of the fact to the police who could then make all proper regulations to control traffic and prescribe the route along which the procession was to pass.

Referring to the present case, his Lordship agreed with the Magistrate that the particular notification of October 1, 1928 was too wide. It provided that no procession should pass along the streets except upon a pass obtained from the police inspector and it seemed to his Lordship that there was no obligation on the police officer to grant a pass. The police could not prevent the procession, merely because no application was made for a pass and his Lordship thought that the acquittal of the accused was right. But, his Lordship concluded, the powers of the police were not so limited as the Magistrate suggested in his jdgment and the police could quite easily carry out their intentions by wording the order somewhat differently."

The appeal was dismissed, Mr. Justice Murphy concurred.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

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(Continued from page 6.)

creasing demand existed at Rome for these commodities. Pliny tells us of the immense amount of Indian spices consumed at the funeral of Sabina Poppaea, the favourite of Nero, in A. D. 65, and laments the consequent drain of precious metals to the East."

Prof Unwin then quotes Periplus:—

"They send large ships to these market towns on account of the great quantity and bulk of pepper and malabathrum a variety of cinnamon (. . .) There is exported 'from India' pepper which is produced in quantity in only one region near these markets a district called Cotonara."

Prof. Unwin observes that the two leading ports on the Western coast which carried on the trade were Barygaza (Broach) and Barbaricum at the mouth of the Indus. Again, Dr. Robertson, in his book on India, published in 1812, says:

"The custom of the Romans was to burn the bodies of the dead, and they deemed it a display of magnificence to cover not only the body, but the funeral pile on which it was laid with the most costly spices. At the funeral of Sylla two hundred and ten burdens of spices were strewed upon the piles. Pliny has said: 'We consume in heaps those precious substances with carcesses of the dead. We offer them to Gods in grains'."

VITAL PRINCIPLE.

The point to be emphasised is that except for the imports of raw products of articles of absolute necessity, India must not purchase from any country in the world goods which she can either manufacture or produce. It is the scrupulous observation of this economic principle, that has made the countries in Europe what they have been for half a century and more. The drain involved adversely affects the economic life of the nation. Textiles, stationery, sugar, salt wheat etc. are items of imports, whose importance as a factor on the economic destiny of the nation is apparent, and the enormous drain involved in paying for them must be stopped. But we have not to stop there. We have also to examine other items which feed and magnify the draft. The commodities enumerated are the subject of this examination, and it is seen that these small items take away abroad Rs. 23 crores. These tributaries to the main drain must therefore be prevented at the earliest possible moment; for the sake of Swadeshi, the Indians must boycott foreign provisions, soaps and boots, boycott bideshi beelnuts, bengles and brooms.

(To Be Continued.)

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT

Ahmedabad Women's Work.

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The following is the six-monthly report of the work of the Women's Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee of Ahmedabad:

While at Vejalpur, Gandhiji convened a conference of ladies, and exhorted them to take up boycott of foreign cloth, and liquor picketing. The Ahmedabad women organized the Women's Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, to carry out this boycott of foreign cloth, and preach the gospel of Khaddar. The 'Sevikas' of the Committee made house to house visits in the city, convened meetings, organised processions, and obtained 25,000 signatures for the 'Swadeshi' pledge. During the six months, that the Committee functioned, about 2,500 men and women finished courses in spinning, and 1,200 in carding, at the classes opened by the Committee. The majority of the people of Ahmedabad have taken to takli spinning.

It was realized that to introduce method and efficiency in spinning, practical demonstration by experts would be helpul: accordingly, demonstrations in spinning were arranged by the Committee, at different centres. Arrangements have also been made to get yarn woven into cloth.

On the occasion of the Gandhi anniversary, the Committee had organized a 'Khadi Exhibition'. The Exhibition was opened by Mr. S. A. Brelvi. All useful information and vital statistic regarding Khadi were exhibited by placards, charts and maps. Khadi worth Rs. 6,000 was sold in the Exhibition, besides sale of other Swadeshi goods. The members of the Committee are hawking Khadi from street to street, with great success. But, it has to be noted that the sympathy of the public is an essential factor for the success of Khadi—undoubtedly the most potent weapon for boycott of foreign cloth.

BUY KHADI & HELP PEASANTS.

—:o:—

How To Hasten Swarajya

MRS. SARLADEVI AMBALAL'S APPEAL

Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal, Dictator, Gujerat P. C. Committee, has issued the following message:—

The boycott of foreign cloth has proved a potent weapon in the attempt for attainment of Sarajya. The channel to achieve this it whadi. This mantra which Mahatma Ji left us is appreciated by many persons. Indians have responded to Mahatmas call, and after producing khaddar they filled 'bhandars' (stores). The response was so great, that it was once felt doubtful whether the supplies could cope with the demands. Fortunately the people have realised the importance of producing khaddar as well as wearing it, as a result spinning and weaving activities are seen on a wide scale, and a huge production of khadi is visited all round. When khadi was scarce, people were inclined to use it sparingly; but now that it is being produced in huge bulk, I hope people will use it freely and thus pave the kay for its further production. This should be borne in mind not from the boycott point of view but from that of the poor peasants.

SWARAJ FOR MASSES.

We want Swaraj not for the literate and rich classes but for the whole country, which means 90 per cent of the rural population. The plight of the peasantry is well-known. The income they derive from their produce is not enough to maintain them. They need some side industry to supplement their earnings, and that can be nothing else than the mighty spinning wheel.

The prices of the crops of farmers have fallen considerably, in several cases by 25 to 50 per cent. The peasasts were earning well in the crops of cotton, wheat, groundnuts, etc. To-day the situation is this: even of the crops of these articles are good the prices realised would not even pay their expenses.

Other civilised countries of the world, the countries winch are self-governing devise measures for the benefit of the peasantry to meet the emergency. The Governments of America and Egypt have been known to give relief to peasants by buying up the farmers' produce at high rates, and even suffer the loss themselves. Efforts have been made in India to ask Governments to afford similar relief to our poor peasants, but they have been fruitless. It therefore behoves to the people at large to devise means for affording the necessary relief to this suffering class.

BUY KHADI AND HELP PEASANTS.

In Upper India cotton is sold at two annas and a half per lb. which does not cover even his labour and expenses, let alone profit. If the farmer turns his cotton into yarn it may fetch him annas seven per lb. If we buy yarn from them they and their families will be induced to turn cotton into yarn, and thus their loss will be minimised to a certain extent. So I appeal to the general public to buy khaddar and thus create demand for yarn and khaddar, even if the khadi produced in some places be a little rough..

"LADY PICKETER ACQUITTED"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"

Sir,—Our clients' attention has been drawn to a report appearing in your to-day's issue relating to the trial of Mrs. Lingubai Udmal in colcmn 3 of page 5 thereof. You state therein as follows:—

"On giving information by Messrs. Karanjia, the Police arrested the picketer (the accused)."

It was nowhere said or suggested in the course of these proceedings either by the Police Prosecutor or any of the witnesses that information had been given to the Police by our clients. On the contrary, as appears from the full report of the proceedings appearing in the issue of "Jame Jamshed," cutting wherefrom we enclose herewith, a Police sepoy Sankar Ladu deposed that he had watched the accused for 15 minutes near 3 shops at Hornby Road and he thereupon went to the Police Station to report the matter to his Officers and that he returned to the spot with Sergeant Mr. Cairness when they saw the said shops closed

Yours, etc.,

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,

Bomcay, Nov. 20.

ALLOW TO WEAR "MANGAL SUTRAS."

The Director of Information writes:—As a further concession to female prisoners in jails, the Government of Bombay are issuing instructions to the effect that all married Hindu female prisoners whose hrsbands are alive, may, on religious grounds, be allowed to wear 'Mangal Sutras,'

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

—:o:—

Plea For Maintenance In London

"NO SPECIAL PREFERENCE TO BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

(By Mail).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

A strong plea for the maintenance and continuation of the Indian Stores Department, London is made by Sir Atul Chatterji, High Commissioner for India, in the yearly report compiled by the Director General of the Indian Stores Department, London, on the work of the Department during the year ending March 31, 1930. In the covering letter of the report to the Government of India the Deputy High Commissioner says that during last ten years there have taken place two important changes in the policy of the Government of India concerning the purchase of supplies for the Public service. In 1921 when the Government of India decided that the High Commissioner for India in placing orders and contracts in London for the supply of stores for Indian services should buy in the lowest satisfactory market, taking full cognisance of important factors such as quality of goods supplied, puntuality of delivery, and reliability of manufacturers and contracters. In other words no preference was any longer admissible to British Manufacturers except on merit. The second change in policy was initiated when the Indian Stores Department was organised in India with the definite object of obtaining supplies whenever possible of Indian manufacture in order thereby to promote the development of Indian industries. The logical culmination of the second policy is marked by the adoption of the Rupee Tenders Scheme which is expected to come out into force from January 1, 1931.

QUALITY OF FOREIGN ARTICLES

Sir Atul Chatterji hopes that in the development that will take place in the future the invaluable, asscts secured by the Indian Stores Department, London, will not be entirely lost or sacrificed. The location of the Department in the commercial and industrial capital of the world has enabled it to obtain the widest publicity for its requirements and the honesty and fidelity of its engagements have established confidence in the minds of the leading manufacturers of all countries. Owing to large volume of the transactions the prices paid for the supplies have been reduced to the lowest minimum without any sacrifice of equality or delivery. Sir Atul feels that it is inconceivable that purchases of articles manufactured out of India should be accomplished in India with due economy and maintenance of the requisite standards of quality without very careful preliminary inspection of manufacturing establishments, and the process of manufacture and final testing before the transport from Europe to India. For these purposes it will be essential to maintain the Indian Stores Department in London.

BENEFIT TO INDIAN STUDENTS

In this connection Sir Atul has recently had an analysis made of the overhead charges of the London Indian Stores Department, which shows that even if the department was totally abolished, as long as certain warlike and other stores continue to be purchased outside India, it will be essential to maintain an establishment in London. Lastly London Indian Stores Department has successfully secured positions for the practical training of Indian students in technical and technological works in Great Britain and on the Continent. The position in this respect has vastly improved during the last three or four years and only a very small minority of really suitable Indian candidates now fail to secure adequate technical training in Europe.

INCREASE OF PURCHASES OF NON-BRITISH GOODS

The report on the working of the Department shows that there was an appreciable decrease during the year in the value of orders for engineering plant and workshop machinery, Railway locomotives and rolling stock, permanent way materials, vessels, aeroplanes and equipment and warlike stores such as guns, carriages rifles, etc. On the other hand substantial increases took place in the value of orders placed for mechanical transport vehicles and electrical transmission line equipment.

Perhaps the most important scheme dealt with during the year was the Uhl River Hydro Electric project. The percentage of purchases outside Great Britain is the highest in the history of the department. Noticeable and important changes in the distributing of contracts are rises in the share of Germany from 8.486 per cent to 17.030 per cent. and in that of United States of America from 0.943 to 6.225 per cent. The estimated value of the stores obtained from the War Office and other departments of His Majesty's Government was £780,000 and of small purchase made by the Director of Inspection was £23,739.

The total cost for the department for 1929-30 was £239,533, an increase of £11,030, over the corresponding figure for 1928-29. This increase is accounted for by the rise in charges for professional inspection, i.e., salary and expenses of the Consulting Engineers. The amounts paid under this head were £54,921 for 1928-29 and £65,395 for 1929-30. —A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SECOND CONGRESS DICTATOR SENTENCED.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, Nov. 19.

After the celebration of the Jawahar Day in Poona, the arrest of the Dictator of the Poona City Congress Committee, Mr. K. M. Jedhe, was every moment expected. Accordingly, yesterday morning, the police went to arrest him. But he was out. At about 10 he returned and from the Reay Market to the Faras Khana he was taken in a procession, with garlands round his neck. At the Faras Khana he presented himself. The District Magistrate was at Junnar, fifty miles away. The accused, the Police, the Prosecutor, the witnesses and all others had to be taken to that place. The trial then took place, lasting for a few minutes. He was convicted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1000/. He is given B class. Several gentlemen from Poona had gone to Junnar for the trial. It was not known why, though several Magistrates were available in the City itself, so much trouble was undertaken and money spent by the Police in taking away the accused to Junnar! Mr. Jedhe was a prowerful Satyashodak leader. That such leading and pronounced Shatyashodhak should have assumed Congress—Dictatorship is undoubtedly felt to be a unique event.

FINES AND FORFEITURES.

After Mr. K. N. Phadke, Mr. Jedhe is the only person who has been so heavily fined. It is understood that the Government is seeking to forfeit the Inams and the Vatans of those persons who take part in the present movement, as they are alleged to be disloyal to the Government. It is learnt that a notice of forfeiture has been served on Mr. Phadke and a very prominent leader of Karnatak is sought to be victimised by the forfeiture of his Inam lands.

Mr. S. H. Kelkar has been appointed to succeed Mr. Jedhe as the third Dictator of the City Congress Committee.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provicial Congress Committee is to be held on Monday next evening, to consider the question of suspending the next year's Congress elections in Maharashtra.

The "Dnyan-Prakash" has, in an editorial, praised the views of the Government of Bombay on Reforms. It congratulates the Government on the liberal attitude taken by it towards the Indian question.

In honour if the imprisonment of Mr. Jedhe, the Municipality adjourned its meeting of Tuesday last.

Mr. Y. B. Joshi, a forest Satyagrahi of Ghode, was released yesterday from Yeravda, after two months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the Poona open cricket tournaments, the match between the Union Cricket Club and Poona Sportsmen took place on the Pt. Y. C. grounds on Saturday and Sunday last. The former came out successful, after a keen contest, with nine wickets and eight runs.

Mr. G. V. Ketkar, of "Kesari" and the Mahratta Institute, was interviewed in Thana Jail by his father. His health is found to be fair, as he has been suffering from an attack of asthma.

ELECTRIFYING FENCES TO PREVENT ESCAPES

—:o:—

Gaol Employees Not To Be Blamed For Injury Or Death

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

A new rule has been framed and embodied in the Bengal Gaol Code empowering authorities to enclose any Gaol or portion of it by electrified fences or entanglements with a view to prevent escapes from gaols. Inmates will be warned that such fences would kill or seriously injure anyone coming in contact with them. Notices marked "Danger" will be posted in English and Vernacular both in the wards and outside at convenient distances and employees of gaols will not be responsible for injury or death of persons by contact with such fences.

CONGRESSMEN'S TRIAL AT BANDRA

(Continued from previous page.)

bulletin. Witness thereupon arrested some of them, and the remaining were dispersed. In his opinion the assembly was an unlawful one, and it caused obstruction to traffic and annoyance to the police.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-exbined by Mr. K. F. Mehta, the first accused witness stated that he did not know the police constable who arrested the accused. He saw the accused when he was brought to the Police Station at 7-30 a.m. The accused did not ask him to take him (accused) to the District Magistrate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Balsara who defended two of the accused persons, witness stated that the handbills announcing that the "Jawahar Day" would be celebrated were issued by the Ghatkopar Bhatra Mitra Mandal. He also admitted that when the order of the District Magistrate, under Section 144 prohibiting the celebration of "Jawahar Day" was promulgated some people were asleep and some were awake. He knew that there was a Vyayam Shala at Ghatkopar and its members used to wear uniforms and badges were worn by some of the accused.

Asked as to how he knew that the accused were reading extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech, witness said that they were reading the speech from a cyclostyled bulletin in Gujrati.

Three copies of the bulletin which were seized by the police were then produced, and the witness was asked to show that part of the bulletin which contained extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech. Witness replied that the whole bulletin contained extracts from that speech.

DID PUNDITJI PRAISE HIMSELF?

He also asserted that the poem appearing in the bulletin in praise of Pandit Jawaharlal was also a part of the Pandit's speech (laughter.)

Further hearing was adjourned till Friday morning.

ANOTHER FIRE IN SAIJPUR.

—:o:—

"JAWAHAR DAY" IN BORSAD.

WAR AGAINST GANDHI CAP.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 19.

Attachments still continue to be made in Sunav. The Sub-Inspector of Virsad went to Sunav to realise the fine imposed upon Sjt. Motibhai Girdharbhai who was jailed, and who is a maternal uncle of the Sub-Inspector. Finding nothing in the house the Sub-Inspector asked Sjt. Motibhai's aunt, who was lying on the bedstead due to illness, to get up. He then removed the bedstead, the quilt and other things valued at about Rs. 12-0-0

The Sub-Inspector also attached and removed goods valued Rs. 40/- from the 3rd floor of Sjt. Jashbhai Ranchhodbhai now in jail.

Some badmashes set fire to the room in which a pump valued at about Rs. 5,000 was housed. The pump belonged to two partners Bhailalbhai Dadabhai and Muljibhai Hirabhai. A great loss has been inflicted on the owners of the pump.

Out of 17 men and 35 women arrested on the "Jawahar Day" for joining the procession only five men have been detained and others released. The Secretary Mr. Shankerbhai Patel read out the extracts from Jawaharlal's speech.

Sjt. Chhotabhai Umedbhai Patel, Dictator of Ras Satyagrah Camp has been sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment after a month's detention in Borsad lock-up.

The Sub-Inspector of Kathana has been waging a war against Gandhi Cap since his appointment as Sub-Inspector of Kathana from Jamadarship at Borsad. Those who go to him with white caps are forced to remove the same or are it is alleged, severely beaten if they refuse to put off their white caps.

The Collector of Kaira has sent the goods attached and stocked at Virsad from villages round about Virsad to Cambay State for disposal as no body was prepared to buy them.

SHAMDASANI'S COMPLAINT

—:o:—

High Court Orders Trial

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court heard the application filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate dismissing his complaint against Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Motilal Kanji and Mr. Ardeshar Bomanji Dubash, Directors of the Central Bank, on charges of cheating, criminal misappropriation and criminal conspiracy.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person. Mr. S. G. Velinker appeared for the respondents, and the Government Pleader Mr. Shingne for the Crown.

The complainant alleged that in 1919 the Bank issued one lakh of new shares, in respect of which the respondents sanctioned Rs. 50,000 as commission to be paid to the underwriters of the shares. He further alleged that from this amount, the underwriters secretly paid certain sums to each of the respondents and to two other Directors, since deceased. On these allegations the complainant filed the present complaint which was dismissed by the Magistrate without issuing process.

Arguing before the High Court Mr. Shamdasani said that in the preliminary enquiry the Magistrate had shut out certain evidence material to the prosecution case, and that whatever evidence was allowed to be produced was strong enough to justify processes being issued against the respondents.

Mr. Velinker then addressed the Court for the respondents.

CROWN'S NEUTRALITY.

Mr. Shingne for the Crown said that he had instructions to support the respondents.

The Chief Justice: I hope the Crown would remain neutral in this case.

Thereuon, Mr. Shingne did not proceed further.

The Chief Justice in his judgment observed that the complainant had made out a 'prima facie' case against the respondents. His Lordship, therefore, referred the case back to the Magistrate for trial according to law.

LEPROSY IN INDIA AND AFRICA.

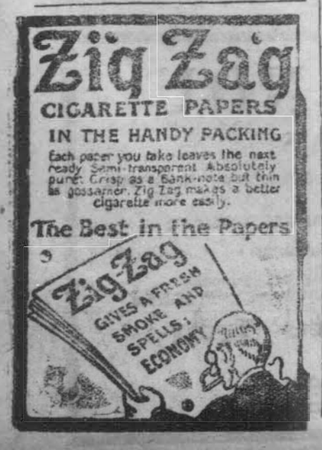
Startling Statistics.

Leprosy, which was a scourge in Britain throughout the Middle Ages, is now almost unknown there, but there are round about half a million lepers in the British Empire. This startling fact was mentioned when a small meeting held at the India Office, with Lord Chelmsford in the chair, reviewed the work that has been done in seven years since the Prince of Wales launched the crusade to rid the Empire of leprosy.

As one of the speakers said, lepers are never seen in England to rouse sympathy, and deplorably little interest is shown in this remarkable campaign, with its stations and research workers in India, Africa, and the East. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is badly in need of money, while in the United States about half a million pounds has just been raised to fight leprosy in the Philippines.

The scientists still hesitate to talk of a cure for leprosy, but a certain oil which is now used in treatment is having very important results in keeping down what has been called the world's worst disease. The work is most highly organised in India, where in Lord Reading's time a large sum was raised for the campaign, but the chief activities of the Association at present are in Africa.

The new secretary, Dr. R. G. Cochrane, gave to the meeting an interesting account of a tour of inspection he has made throughout the Empire Some notion of the extent of this terrible problem could be got from his remark that in Uganda, a country about as large as Great Britain and Ireland but with one eighth of the population, there are at least 20,000 lepers, and 95,000 in the West African colonies taken together.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IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready. Semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
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GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

"GHASTLY EXPERIENCE."

—:o:—

Mr. Brailsford On Condition Of U. P. Peasants.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who arrived in India about five weeks ago and who has been touring the country to study the political, economic and social conditions arrived at Allahabad yesterday and left for Benares this evening.

Since his arrival in India Mr. Brailsford has seen several Congress leaders and visited many villages in several important towns to study the condition of the peasantry. The chief object of his visit to Allahabad was to see Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru.

Mr. Brailsford saw the former at Anand Bhawan last evening and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Naini Central Prison this morning, with the special permission of the Government. Mr. Brailsford has not been able to see Mahatma Gandhi as he could not get a permit from the Government to interview him.

Mr. Brailsford belongs to the Independent Labour Party of England, but he said to "The Leader" representative in an interview that neither the Government nor his party was concerned with his visit to India, as he had undertaken his mission to India on his own initiative.

Questioned about his impressions of the conditions in India, Mr. Brailsford declined to express his views. He was in India, he said, to observe and not to speak. "I have too much respect for Indians to address them directly, remarked Mr. Brailsford.

Mr. Brailsford has been writing articles about his observations in this country to the "New Leader," in England, of which he is an ex-editor, and also to American and German papers, and Indians might 'overhear' him, he said, by reading those articles.

When pressed further for his views, Mr. Brailsford agreed to give his impression of the condition of the peasantry in India. He came to Allahabad from Agra and in the Agra district he visited several villages, where he had a 'ghastly experience.' It was impossibe, he asserted, to imagine how any human being could live under the conditions in which he found the peasants there.

'I spent some time in questioning the peasants as to their possessions—who had one shirt, who had more than one shirt, how many of their children ever got any milk, how many went to school and so fourth. Then I got facts from them which enabled me to make calculations as to whether it was possible for them to pay rent.'

'Quite apart from any question of Swaraj, quite apart from any political motive, it is utterly impossible for them,' asserted Mr. Brailsford, 'to pay rents at the present prices of wheat.'

Question: It is claimed in certain circles that there is not so much discontent among the masses in India a is given out by Congressmen. What are your conclusions as a result of your study of the conditions in the villages?

Mr. Brailsford: Oh, good God! Yes, much discontent among the masses. The masses are as much discontented as is possible for any human being to be.

Continuing, Mr. Brailsford said that the system of land tenure of India struck him as one of the worst in the whole world. The zemindar here levied rent for which he rendered absolutely no service, social or economic.

'The party to which I belong is sufficiently critical of the English landlords, but at least we should admit that they contribute something. They build cottages, they fence fields ,they drain the land and the rent they levy may be excessive, but up to a point it can be justified as the return on the capital which they have sunk in the land. Whereas here, the zemindar has sunk no capital and rendered no service; he is in the most literal sense a parasite.'

Question: Judging from the conditions which you have noticed, is the discontent among the masses justified? ?

Mr. Brailsford: Surely their discontent is justified.

Mr. Brailsford, however, was surprised to find that Gujarat was relatively prosperous. He did not know of any part in India which was as prosperous as Gujarat.

Mr. Brailsford left for Benares this evening. From Benares he proceeds to Calcutta, whence he will go straight to Lahore. He will fly from Karachi for England on Dec. 3, visiting Palestine "en route."—"Leader."

PUNJAB MARTIAL LAW ENQUIRY REPORT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Could any of your readers kindly sell me a copy of the Report of the Congress and Hunter Enquiries into the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre? (c. 1919-20).—Yours, etc.

M. M. RAMA RAO.

40, Iswaradoss Lala Street,
Triplicane, Madras,
Nov. 13.

VISCOUNT CECIL.

—:o:—

"He Has The Faith That Makes Peace Possible."

Haro Laski writes in the "Daily Herald.":—

No Conservative statesman of the post-war period has quite Lord Cecil's place in the general respect of the nation. For public opinion he represents the one assurance we have that the governing class of England has learned the lesson of the war.

He genuinely embodies the new internationalism. He has made its spirit his own; and if the League of Nations enters into the national consciousness, Lord Cecil is the main architects of that triumph.

He has great qualities, If his mind is narrow, it is passionately sincere. Upon the themes about which he cares deeply, religion, the League, the social obligations of wealth, he can speak with moving eloquence.

PEACE TABLE.

He is a superb committee-man, quick, vivid, sympathetic, ardent. He has great moral powers; wherever he sits at Geneva, there, as by inherent right, is the head of the table. For Continental statesmen he is the supreme embodiment of what they hope from England as a contribution to the peace of the world.

In some ways, his evolution has been a curious one. For long years a technical lawyer of distinction, his occasional appearances in Parliament did not give him any special political reputation. Office went to his elder brother; and Lord Hugh Cecil made a far greater impact upon the House of Commons.

In the war itself he was an effective Minister of Blockade; but, again, he had no claim to be regarded as in any sense a national figure.

LINK WITH LABOUR.

What he is, he became at the Peace Conference. He was one of the few who emerged from it with the sense that nothing mattered so much as the craetion of a real world-order. His speeches took on a new note of inspiration; those who met him at a public meeting felt that they were listening to a prophet.

At one bound he became one of the dozen men in England whose acts are used by the public as a test of the quality of their colleagues.

He disliked the insincerties of the Lloyd George Coalition, and the man in the street was moved by his attitude. He was dismayed by Mr. Churchill's aggressiae nationalism in the Baldwin Government if 1924, and that Government never recovered from the effects of his resignation in the field of foreign affairs.

His association with the Labour Government as its chief League representative has done much to strengthen public confidence in the rightness of Labour's international policy.

Lord Cecil, like most of the members of the Salisbury family, is the essential aristocrat, whose sense of public coligation compels him to act in terms of conscience. He is in no sense of the word radical. His ordinary political views are a kind of sane Conservatism.

KINDLY FEUDALISM.

On industrial matters his outlook is much the same as that of the good employer who really wants to do justice to his men but does not quite know either what industrial justice means, or what it involves.

There is a pleasant flavour of kindly feudalism about his views, but it is evident that the meaning of the Industrial Revolution has not penetrated to Hatfield. In ecclesastical matters, you realise at once that he has the temper which would have made him, in another age, the ardent colleague of Thomas a' Becket.

It is possible that he could, by sheer intellectual effort, understand the outlook of an Agnostic, But he would never appreciate the meaning of Nonconformity; and he would not yield one inch to either on matters of religious policy.

He lives by an inner light, and it is this that has made him so formidable an antagonist in the international field. In the last year of the war he underwent a process akin to religious conversion, and for him, in that respect, all things were made new.

MORE INTIMATE.

His different outlook gave him powers of leadership and persuasion he had never before seemed to possess. Mr. Churchill complained after a speech of his at the Oxford Union that the stream of recruits for the Officers' Training Corps dried up.

That was the kind of conviction Lord Cecil produced among hi hearers. One who had been remote became somehow intimate. One who had been an intellectual power in a narrow circle became a moral force in the whole nation.

He preached, perhaps, as an unfriendly critic said, passionate sermons; but a weary world detected in their accent the not it was yearning to hear.

To know Lord Cecil at his best, one should see him in the Assembly at Geneva. Biwed, ascetic-looking, a little untidy, wherever he is there is the ardour of effort and achievement.

He has nothing of M. Briand's dazzling rhetoric. He is less nimble than the brilliant Greek, M. Politis. He does not seem, as Stresemann seemed, a natural force incarnate.

But, if he speaks there, somehow there is a new gleam of hope in the eyes of all who care for the advance of the League. You can be sure that an unhappy minority will care for his championship as it cares for no other.

His pronouncements come more near t obeing decisions than any other speeches at Geneva. He has established there a moral ascendancy which is without parallel in the relation between States.

IMMENSE TRIUMPH.

If anyone says that Lord Cecil has a confidence in the League greater than the facts warrant, I should agree. If it was said that he has sometimes supported its decisions with a casuistic skill which bespeaks his cousinship with Lord Balfour, I should agree also. But I should add in either case that the moral passion he has brought to its service is one of the basic causes of the importance it possesses.

The way in which he has advocated its claims has made it a dangerous adventure for any of its British opponents to neglect its significance. That is an immense triumph.

The quidnuncs whisper that he is a difficult coleague; I should think that is prabably true. His critics argue that his conscience is a little over-suotle; and, again, I can see real warrant for their attitude. They object that he is blind to some of the vital forces of the modern world; I do not think this can be denied.

URGENT IDELISM.

They resent a certain desterity in argument which sometimes, as over disarmament, is content to obscure defeat by a formula. They accuse him of an urgent idealism which refuses to come to grips with reality. A case could, I believe, be made out for all these criticisms.

I would add that a certain refinement of temper which, for want of a better wird, I should call feminine, gives him the respect, rather than the affection, of the multitude, and that its absence would triple his egectiveness.

Yet, when the last criticism has been made, I believe that the ten yeras since the peace have shown no more signal example of public service than Lord Cecil's. He has made innumerable people think in his terms about peace who would either have thiught very differently or never have thought at all.

NOBLEST IDEAL.

Granted that he has built much on the work of others, the LLabour Party itself. Norman Angell, E. D. Morel, MacDonald, Arthur Henderson, he has given great service greatly to the niblest ideal a man can serve. One could wish that his vision of international peace had brought him a conversion as radical and as intense in domestic policy also.

One could wish, again, that his dream had come when he was still young enlugh to have broken with dead traditions he still finds fragrant and lovely. Yet he has shown unique courage, high purpose, the kind of sincerity which makes faith move mountains. We cannot easily measure the debt that we owe him.

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PHYSICS: OLD AND NEW

THE "QUANTUM THEORY"

Professor James Rice, University of Liverpool contributes the following article to the "Spectator", London. —

The phrase "Science yesterday and to-day" has a very definite significance in relation to Physics. What we now call "Classical Physics" was born to all intents and purposes in the seventeenth century, when little groups of educated men ceased to be content with speculations based on the mere observation of the natural phenomena of daily experience and began to question Nature by making experiments, so as to find order, uniformity and law where there appeared to be only a mass of unco-ordinated events. It was the genius of Newton which foresaw the lines along which this new "Natural Philosophy" was destined to develop. He supplied the methods which were to be used in attacking fresh problems and discovered the principles which were to guide the investigator in the chains of reasoning which each new experimental result provoked. Among those principles his laws of motion occupy a pre-eminent position. The accuracy with which they were found to apply to planetary motions and to the movements of bodies on our earth was so great as to be positively sensational in an age accustomed to be satisfied with the vaguest explanations of natural occurrences. Little wonder is it that they captured the imagination of the educated classes of the day, and that they were regarded as ideal examples of that clarity and conciseness of expression which is the mark of all great scientific generalizations.

"EXACTNESS" OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Through the eighteenth century men patiently pursued the quest for experimental knowledge, and the broad divisions of Physics into the study of the mechanical properties of matter, Heat, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity were marked out. Within each division was embraced a large body of related facts, but the connexions between the facts of one branch and those of another were not as yet clearly perceived The synthesis of these parts into a really unified body of knowledge was the achievement of the nineteenth century. This unification was based on the belief that all the phenomena of Nature are just broad manifestations to our senses of the motions of ultimate parcles of matter. That these motions were subject to the laws that Newton had discovered for planets and ordinary terrestrial bodies was accepted as an axiom, and the immediate results of that assumption were so amazingly accurate that men began to believe that they were within reach of finality in our knowledge of the material universe. The successes of Physical science were so marvellous that other sciences such as Biology appeared lamentably "inexact" in comparison, and the efforts of biologists to capture some of the "exactness" of the physical sciences by imitating their methods gave rise to the famous quest for a mechanistic interpretation of life. It was during the nineteenth century that the explanation of light as an undulation in an all-pervading material ether was completed The layman is probably very familiar with the idea. What he probably does not realize is the extreme simplicity of the hypothesis: for it is little short of miraculous that mathematical reasoning based on the assumption of a medium possessed of only two simple mechanical properties, elasticity and inertia, should give such a precise formulation of the wealth of experimental results obtained by extremely refined optical instruments, whose precision of measurement can hardly be realized by one not trained to handle them. During the same period the effects of electricity in motion were discovered and brought within the general scheme, and Clerk Maxwell by making a bold step in the mathematical treatment of electrical oscillations in conductors predicted the existenec of electromagneiic waves, a prediction which requires no justification in these days of universal broadcasting. Thus at the close of the nineteenth century, physicists were wont to assert without fear of contradiction that their science possessed a body of laws equal to all the demands that had been made or were likely to be made on them.

DOUBTS.

And yet, not quite! In a famous address at the close of the century Lord Kelvin remarked that there were two small "clouds on the horizon." Strangely enough, it was not the recently-discovered Rontgen rays and Radioactivity, nor the sensational splitting of the atom just achieved by Sir J. J. Thomson and his pupils at Cambridge, that troubled Lord Kelvin's mind. Apparently these new achievements would be embraced in the classical formulation when in due course a sufficient body of experimental knowledge was available. There was no reason to suspect that these new ultimate particles, the electrons torn from the general body of the atom, would not conform in their behaviour to the Newtonian laws What appeared somewhat inexplicable to Lord Kelvin and other leading physicists was that in some very refined measurements on the propagation of light in different directions an American physicist, Michelson, had recently failed to observe the predicted result, and that in some equally delicate observations on the spectroscopic analysis of the radiation emitted by white-hot carbon certain German investigators had obtained results in flat contradiction with the predictions of the classical principles. Lord Kelvin's clouds soon developed into a veritable tempest. The Michelson experiment was the starting-point for Einstein's Principle of Relativity, which not only modified one very important postulate of the Newton dynamical principles, viz., the invariability of mass, but also completely altered our ideas as to the nature of gravitation. The general public has by its interest in Einstein's general ideas instinctlvely felt that something unusual and "revolutionary" was in the air. But even more revolutionary, though less widely appreciated outside professional scientific circles, has been the outcome of the second cloud; for the solution of that difficulty has been the direct cause of such a formulation of new principles, entirely foreign to the spirit of Classical Physics, that when we speak of Modern Physics or the Physics of to-day we mean the body of experimental knowledge concerning the atom and its parts which has been gained in the past thirty years and the body of laws which we have had to create about these ascertained facts.

When it was discovered that all atoms consist of two definite types of electrical particles, electrons and protons, it was quite natural to physicists accustomed to picture all phenomena in terms of mechanical models to make mental models of the new atom. The sun and planet model offered the most ready help for most purposes, and so Atomic Physics became a kind of microcosmic astronomy, and it seemed that all we needed was a skilful application of the familiar mathematical methods of the astronomer to this world in little in order to explain all the observed facts. This expectation was completely unfulfilled.

NEW THEORY.

The Newtonian laws of motion proved entirely inadequate to meet the case. Had they been satisfied, the nature and quantity of the output of energy from an atom when disturbed by external influences would have been quite different from what is actually observed. The Newtonian principles necessitate a certain continuity and "smoothness of working" in exchanges of energy between different portions of matter. That continuity is evident enough in the behaviour of matter in bulk; but in the interchanges of energy between atoms there is a discontinuity and "jerkiness" which can find no explanation in classical laws of motion. Furthermore, on Newtonian principles every atom would in time have radiated away all its energy and a physical world as we know it would have been a sheer impossibility. Some new theory adequate to account for this inherent, non-dynamical stability of the atom and its discontinuous exchanges of energy with its environment was called for. This theory is in course of construction. It is called the "Quantum Theory." Its mathematical formulation has proceeded very rapidly indeed, but unfortunately, being quite unmechanical, it offers little opportunity for formulation in models or pictorial images which have been so helpful to the layman in the past when mathematical knowledge could not be appealed to.

These new mathematical principles do not of course contradict the Newtonian methods when effects on matter in bulk are considered, for in such cases their application is simplified and they contain the classical principles as what is termed "a special case." But whatever be the outcome, and even if some easier method of expounding the new ideas than the mathematical one be ultimately forthcoming, we must for ever surrender the hope of building a model world in our minds whose parts will obey the old mechanical principles and at the same time be a true picture of the happenings in our physical universe.

POST OFFICE AND URDU.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is strange to note that since all the vernacular addressed letters are received in time, the Urdu addressed letters are delayed by one or two days causing great inconvenience to the commercial section of Bombay. Such Urdu addressed letters bear the D. L. O. mark on them which clearly shows that they are detained at the Dead Letter Office. One canot understand why this sort of practice is introduced when till recently the letters were received in time. Besides, this language is not dead one that needs translation; it is vastly spoken and read by one-third of the population in Bombay and a great deal of correspondence passes in this language.

Complaints are pouring in but uptil now no measure is taken to stop this practice which utterly proves futile and dangerous and if this ruinous practice is allowed for a few days more the commercial section will suffer a great loss by the working of the Post Office.

It is therefore a request to the Post Master General through your paper to issue immediately order to stop this system.—Yours, etc.

S. A. EBRAHIM.

A PLEA FOR THE HAND-LOOM SAREE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—No one questions for a moment the noble zeal and spirit of nationalism which have inspired our sisters in their new move to encourage the Indian mills by purchasing the mill-made sarees which are, no doubt, Swadeshi, in preference to the handloom sarees which are mostly prepared out of imported fabrics. But, by this attitude of theirs, they are dealing a heavy blow to the indigenous handloom industry which has subsisted all along, solely because of the unstinted patronage it enjoyed at the hands of our women and is now adversely effaced by trade depression. What is now needed, however, is not to end the handloom for its sin of depending on foreign yarn but to mend it by replacing it by Indian mill yarn. Let us not snatch away the few crumbs of bread from the hands of the weaver; let us rather render them more wholesome and substantial by freeing them of the unholy contamination of the foreign fabric.

Again, viewing the question from an aesthetic point of view, the handloom sarees and lugdis from our moffusil towns all over Hindoosthan, with their picturesqueness, variety of colour and their time-honoured and rural associations have their own charm and poetic appeal about them. But the few and prototype patterns of the mill-made sarees which are now becoming more and more conspicuous in Bombay tend to rob the profound variety of form of the handloom saree and to standardise the dress of the Indian lady who bids fair to become as standardised and prosaic in her dress as, say, for instance, motor cars.—Yours, etc.,

N. R. MAGAL

THE PALESTINE MANDATE

—:o:—

Surat Anjuman's Ignorant Praise.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the issue of the 'Chronicle" dated November 1 there appears the following resolution passed by the Surat Anjuman-e-Islam. The second resolution runs as follows:—"This meeting expresses the great joy at the annulment of the Balfour Declaration in Palestine which had greatly pained the Muslim subjects of His Majesty all over India". From this it appears that Surat Anjuman-e-Islam rejoices at the annulment of the Balfour Declaration. If the annulmen tof the Balfour Declaration is the chief cause of rejoicing at Surat, let me remind Mr. Shaikh Ali Baakza the chairman of the meeting that it is not a right cause. In reality the Balfour Declaration is not annuled, not even modified. My statement is supported by the assurances of Mr. MacDonald and Lord Passfield. In reply to Mr. Baldwin, British premier turned round and stated that no change of policy is intended. In order to understand this Mr. Baakza should read the words of Sir John Simpson hmself. Even this imperial. investigator estimates that an area of at least 130 dunams is required to provide for the bare necessities of a "fellah" family. But the present holding of an average "fellah", Arab cultivator is not more than 90 Dunams. This present holding can maintain the Arab farmer for eight months and he has to starve for the remaining period. This is the direct result of Zionist Policy. Can the so-called change in policy redistribute the land in such a way that the Arabs retain at least 130 dunams to a family? The answer to this plain question is in negative, because instead of providing the bread for the starving Arabs, this so called change will give them only the toy in the form of a Legislative Council. This Legislative Council would consist of the High Commissioner and twenty two members of whom ten would be official and twelve non-official. We the Indian Muslims have the enough experiences of even wide legislatures than this. Can a single wrong be redressed through these councils where the Imperial agents are full fledged autocrats? Is this the annulment of Balfour Declaration? Lord Passfield who declares that "there is absolutely no intention whatever on the part of the Government to diverge from the policy carried out by previous successive governments."

Looking to these pronouncements there is no necessity of our expressing joy. On the contrary what is needed is the resentment against these annoucements. Moreover such resolutions full of joy may hamper the progress of Arabs freedom. The vital need of the Palestine Arab is the removal of Mandate and not a change here or there.—Yours, etc.

SAIYAD ASADALI. M.

Broach, November 8.

FIRE AT SAIJPUR

—:o:—

"False Allegations."

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following Press 'communique'.—

"With reference to the fire reported at Saijpur in the Borsad Taluka allegations have appeared in the press that no endeavour was made by the village officials or police to put out the fire and that neighbouring villagers who wanted to do so were prevented. These allegations are false. Directly on hearing the report of fire at about 8 o'clock in the night on November 11, the village Mukhi, accompanied by his Ravanias hurried to the spot with water pots and "wanshis" and gave an alarm to the neighbourhood for assistance.

"The Mukhi and the Ravanias immediately made attempts to isolate the fire, but in the meantime emigrants from the village who were close by in Baroda Territory arrived and threatened thee Mukhi who with his servants was forced to withdraw. He had already sent for Police assistance from Ras and when the latter arrived it was about 11 o'clock in the night. The Mukhi, accompanied by the police and village servants, proceeded the Chora and tried to put out the fire.

"Next morning the Mukhi accompanied the police to Ras, leaving at Saijpur his son and a Ravania. A crowd numbering about 200 to 300 persons consisting of villagers of Saijpur and of the neighbouring Gaekwadi villages assaulted the Mukhi's son and when the Mukhi returned in the evening to Saijpur with police he found that the Government daftar was scattered in the Chora, public notices were torn and the villagers have broken open the doors of his house and were crying out "Find the Mukhi and kill him." In view of this threatening attitude the Mukhi had once again to seek the protection of the police.

"It appears that the whole village is against the Mukhi because he had accepted the Pateliship against the wishes of the villagers. The cause of the fire is not yet definitely known, but it is believed that it was due to private spite."

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Date.	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
x2nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Garrison	16,088
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi a	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India a	Ohlson	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

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* Through from China, with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
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The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Commanders	Tons
Dec.			
11th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931.			
April			
2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

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About.		
Nov. 21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 6	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
13	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
21st	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
21st	Ellora	Mombasa
22nd	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka, C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
24th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
26th	Baroda	Persian Gulf Ports, via Verawal and Mangrole.
Dec. 3rd	Karoa	E. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	20th Nov
Shunko Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru	25th Dec	6th Jan. 1931

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
Incorporated in Japan.
Phone Nos. 23150 and 23478
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 555.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5975	16 Nov	29 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@1 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3307	19 Nov.	21 Nov.
Ryo Maru	5962	30 Nov	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	19000	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@28Dec
Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Teurushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@13Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 De
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

MORE THAN 100,000

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling.
Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P.W.D. Sub-Divisional officer (Kathiawar), Una, writes:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and European, but I have found your work as the best of all." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1; 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

SHIPPING NEWS
:o:
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Nov. 20.
Sturmfels, Haggenson, Hamburg.
Hubro, Bracher, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
Nov. 21.
Yamagata Maru, Skura, Karachi.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busrah.
Ranchi, Brooks, China and Japan.

LOADING.
Nov. 20.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Macedonia for London.
Steamer Nizam for Calcutta.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Ranchi:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Ranchi is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 6th instant, a general cargo and 151 passengers and hence she will sail for China and Japan at about 11 a.m. on the same day.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.
S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Macedonia is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Sturmfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sturmfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 8 passengers.
S S Hubro:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Hubro arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.
S S Yamagata Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

THURSDAY, November 20.
ALEXANDRA DOCK
1 Sturmfels, Karachi, 23-11, L F Ltd.
2 Mantua, London, 29-11, M M and Co.
3 Kondekerk, Rotterdam, 25-11 E D Sassoon & Co.
4 Arabia, Karachi, 1-12 L T & M G.
5 Genova, Genoa, 25-11, L T and M I.
8 Tottori Maru, Japan, 29-11, N Y Kaisha.
16 Dumania, London, 28-11 M M & Co.
VICTORIA DOCK
4 Vasna, Busrah, 21-11, M M and Co.
5 Gamula, Rangoon, 22-11 M M & Co.
6 Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 23-11, T M and Co.
7 Yamagata Maru, Karachi, 21-11 N Y K.
8 Borneo Maru Japan 20-11 O S Kaisha
9 Suzsdar, Rangoon, 23-11, T M & Co.
10/11 Chinkoa, NF NF M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
B Hubro, Calcutta, 28-11, S S N Co.
C Sophie Maru, M'Coast, 21-11 M S N Co.
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 22-11, L Naranji and Co.
K. Jalavihar, N F, N F, Scindia S. N. Co.
L Parvati, Karachi, 23-11, B S N Co.
M Bahaduri, Jamnagar, 21-11 B S N Co.
P Khosrou N F N F T Morrison and Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok NF F F C Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Maloja, 5-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 12-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Comorin, 19-12-30, P and O S N Co.
Rajputana, 26-12-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Domala, 22-11-30, M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Circassia, 20-12-30, G T Co.
Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra 20-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 25-11-20 L Edward Ltd.
Trautenfels, 3-12-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Werdenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
Potter 19-11-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Bovenkerk, 7-12-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk, 23-12-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE
Gange 21-11-30 L T Co.
Fusijama 26-11-30 L T Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Macedonia 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Iho Maru, 30-11 N Y Kaisha.
Calcutta Maru, 16-12 N Y Kaisha.
Tshurushima Maru, 18-12, N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kasha.
Shunko Maru, 24-11, O S Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 9-12, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 30-11 P. & O. Co.
Rawalpindi, 19-12, P & O Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.
Macedonia, 22-11-30, P and O S N Co.
Mantua, 29-11-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumanah, 28-11-30 M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genova 25-11-30 M Italiana.
Arabia, 1-12-30 Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, NF, M M and Co.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Konderkerk, 25-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Sturmfels, 23-11-30, L Edward Ltd.
FOR DURBAN.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
Ellora N F M M & Co.
FOR KOBE.
Lottori Maru 29-11-30 N F Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, N F M M & Co.
Sabadar 23-11-30 T M & Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou N F, T M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara N F, T M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jeangir, 23-11-30, T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro NF S S N Co.
Nizam, NF, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Mantua 5434 Jack, P and O S N. Co.
Macedonia, 11,120, Dickinson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dumana, 5163, Stockwell, M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 4085, Ferrera, M Italiana
Arabia 4,499 Stagnero M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Lottori Maru 5,713 Dmada N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1877, Eadie, M M and Co.
Varsova, 1957, Rowe, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Konderkerk, 3633, Bakker, E D Sassoon and Co.
Sturnfels 3834 Haagensen L Edward Ltd.
FOR RANGOON.
Garmula, 3,234 Mann M M & Co
Subadar, 3,397 Jones T M & Co
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrou 2491 Beattie T M & Co
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora, 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Karoa, 3608, Fishley, M M and Co.
FOR ADEN.
Dara 3082 Wheeler T M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Hubro 1027 Haagensen S S N Co.
Nizam, 3334, Robb, T M and Co
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 2157, Vollor, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE?
Vita 17-11-30.
Padma 15-11-30.
Clan Macbride 17-11-30.
Yomachichi 15-11-30.

EXPORTS.
Nov. 20.
S S London for Mantua:—13 bales animal skin H Oasman and Co; 29 bales animal skin D F Ismail; 1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes C Bapubhai; 300 cwts condiments Poonjiaji and Co.
S S Macedonia for London:—15 bales animal skin M M and Co: 1 bale cotton carpets T S Thadani and Co.
For Marseilles—510 cwts groundnut seed E Virji and Co.
For Jaffa:—27 bales cotton yarn C Pitambar; 10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.
S S Dumana for London:—4000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes K M Nathoo.
For Havre:—4000 cwts linseed K M Nathoo.
S S Kondekirk for Antwerp:—500 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.
For Hamburg:—50 bales wool raw K Esmail; 338 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 35 bales wool raw K Esmail; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.
For Rotterdam:—275 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.
For Gothenburg:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.
S S Macedonia for Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.
For Beyrouth:—12 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.
For Alexandretta:—137 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.
For Port Said:—35 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 8 bales cotton yarn C Pitambar.
For Smyrna:—15 bales cotton yarn C Pitambar; 110 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon and Co.
S S Arabia for Genoa:—24500 cwts groundnut, Ralli Bros.
For Naples:—10000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.
For Oneglia:—20000 cwts groundnut Ralli Bros.
S S Genova for Genoa:—122 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.
For Famagesta:—14 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton raw Nissho Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Tulaham and Co; 550 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 543 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co.
For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Nov. 20.
S S Mantua from London Agents M M and Co:—134 cases castor oil 18 cases pearl barley 58 cases jam 176 cases medicine 140 cases salt, 10 cases syrup 61 cases ropes 20 cases peas 101 cases cigarettes 150 cases bacon 37 cases vinegar 62 cases machinery 40 cases beer 88 cases wine 200 cases wincarnis 360 cases gin 230 cases biscuits 50 cases newspaper 98 cases old cloth ng 33 cases leather scrap 305 cases whisky 105 cases O'stores malt 56 cases sherry 112 cases spelter 135 cases tallow 400 cases cement 90 cases whiting 120 drums varnish 113 cases O'stores 1630 drums paint 1430 drums linseed oil 155 drums urpentine 680 drums lead.
From Amsterdam:—10 cases chicory 360 cases cheese 69 cases copper wire 100 cases caraway seeds 42 cases glycerine.
From Charinto:—950 cases brandy.
From Bordeaux:—266 cases brandy.
From Rotterdam:—64 cases resin 14 cases cotton yarn 60 cases vegetable products.
From Marseilles:—100 cases raisin 120 cases mineral water 650 cases vegetable products 1660 cases tiles 165 cases motor covers 50 cases milk 20 cases soap 400 cases brandy 25 cases liquor 35 cases vermouth 64 drums colour 50 cases spun silk.
From Port Said:—311 bales cotton.

Bombay Cotton

:o:
Bombay, Nov. 20
The market opened at Rs. 200/8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was scattered buying which hardened prices to Rs. 200/12 but increased selling pressure depressed prices. There was only small business and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
Broach A/M 200
Oomra D/J 165
Oomra March 168/8
Bengal D/J 138/8

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 20.
69 Bombay & Co. Sangrur 149 1/2
100 Do. Aligarh New 152
120 Saniram Joharmal Arvi 165
54 Mussan & Co. Nanded Old 158
20 G. G. Kesha & Co. Pandurna 165
51 P. Crystal & Co. Itola 191
34 Ralli Bros. Kapadvanj 188
105 Tata & Co. Manavadar 187
79 Ralli Bros. Balda 162
107 Currimbhai Ujjain 176 1/2
82 Colaba Land Senabad 167
96 Tata & Co. Wadhiar 184
54 Colaba Land Morbi 190

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	5	0
Mint Gold 1st Settle.	21	6	0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	6	0
Silver Ready	47	3	0
Silver 1st Settlement	47	6	0
Silver 2nd ,,	47	4	0

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Nov. 19.
3 Months Discounts 2-1/4 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2-1/4 p.c.
One Month 3 p.c.
Three Months 3-1/4 p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE.
B C R
B O
LONDON.—
Banks Selling
Banks Selling
Banks Selling T
Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/
Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 months 15/16 Nov/Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 138 1/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 136
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 88 5/8
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157 3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 21/32 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/4 20th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 19th
London/Paris 123.65 19th inst.
London/Belgium 34.825 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.04 3/4 19th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 18th inst. £4-5-1 19th inst.
inst. 16 5/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 1/2 18th inst. 16 1/2 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/16 18th inst 36 1/4 19th inst.
London Discounts 2 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 18th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/8 p.c. 18th inst. 2 3/8 p.c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call.
2 3/4 p.c. 3 Mos 3 3/4 p.c. 6 Mos 4 1/4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steadier

Tone of Silver. Festureless. Small business Market is quiet. inst.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Nov. 20.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/9
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/9
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/9
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/8
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/2
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 101/6
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101/14
FORWARD RATES.
2nd December settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-10/6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-6-0
Tone of Market:—Easy.

MONTESSORI SYSTEM FOR CHILDREN.

An Appeal To Teachers

In the course of an appeal to all Kindergarten and Montessori system teachers, Sjt. Kali Das Kapur, Secretary, Montessori, and Kindergarten Section of All-Asia Educational Conference, Benares, invites the attention to the All-Asia Educational Conference to be held this year, in Benares during the Christmas Holidays.
He further invites the names of all Montessori System institutions, the class of children for whom the system is adopted, and also detailed information from the teachers about the success and progress achieved by the Montessori system. The teachers are also requested to give suggestions to solve various difficulties in rural and urban areas. All information may be sent to the Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section, All-Asia Educational Conference, Benares, and any exhibits of interest including children's work be sent to Mr. H. N. Wanchu Inspector of Schools, Benares Division.

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on 14 April, 2017

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Agencies
country
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1930

JUPITER
GENERAL
has claim settling Agents throughout the world
J8

More Light On Ex-Speaker's Health.

—:o:—

TROUBLED WITH PILES, HERNIA, INDIGESTION AND MYSTERIOUS PAIN!

Government Still Considering Transfer To Bombay Presidency.

DR. PATEL ALLOWED TO INTERVIEW IN JAIL.

The following correspondence has passed between Dr. Purshotam T. Patel and the Superintendent of Ambala jail, regarding the health of the ex-speaker:—

Polyclinic, Nusser House,
New Queen's Rd., Bombay, 8-11-30.

"To The Superintendent,
Ambala Jail, Ambala.

Dear Sir,—As there are vague reports about the health of Mr. V. J. Patel, who is kept there. I as a personal physician and a friend am anxious to know the exact condition of his health. I shall feel obliged if you will enlighten me in that respect, and let me know also whether he requires any further medical advice than what is provided there, and also whether I shall be allowed to attend to him, if required.

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) Purshotam T. Patel,
M. D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond).

REPLY.

Office of Inspector-General of Prisons.
Lahore, Nov. 16th. 1930.

To Dr. P. T. Patel, M. D. (Lond),
Polyclinic, Nusser House,
New Queens Rd., Bombay.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 8th inst. has been forwarded to me by the Supdt. Jail, Ambala, for information. Mr. V. J. Patel's health gives no immediate cause for anxiety. As you probably know, he has suffered for years, with both internal and external haemorrhoids, and reducible right inguinal hernia.

I am informed, however, that the piles bleed only slightly about twice a week; that the hernia is in "status quo". He has however suffered from indigestion since admission to Jail, and complains of pain in the left iliac fossa. The cause of this pain has not been definitely diagnosed, but may be due to constipation.

I am permitted to inform you that Government, has no objection to you seeing him if he will agree. . . . I am also permitted to inform you that the Government is considering his transfer to his own presidency, and the advisability of calling in one or more specialists to assist the Civil Surgeon in his case.

Yours, sincerely,
(Sd.) F. A. Barker,
M.D., Lt. Col., I.M.S.
I. G. of Prisons.

DR. PATEL WRITES FOR INTERVIEW.

Dr. P. T. Patel has written for an interview and to be present at the Government Specialists' consultation.

"VICEROY'S DESPATCH NO BETTER THAN SIMON REPORT."

—:o:—

Federation Proposal Evokes Opposition

"WILL STRIKE AGAINST BRITISH POWERS OVER INDIAN STATES."

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

The idea of a Federation embracing British India and Indian States has provoked opposition here from two rival sections for totally different reasons. Sponsors of the Gibeal scheme of constitutional advancement declare that the Government of India's despatch did neither more nor less than what the Simon Commission themselves had done in endorsing the ultimate idea of an All-India Federation, but that while the Simon Commission used this as an argument for making no move in the Centre towards Responsible Government the Despatch of Lord Irwin's Government, it is claimed, showed that even when the Federation was established there would be immense mass of subjects of real value to British Indian administration, for which the Indian Assembly must legislate for British India. They therefore pressed for a definite grant of powers to this Assembly instead of killing it through the scheme of a Federal Assembly.

DANGER TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

This section of opinion holds that there is a definite danger in pressing forward the question of Federation at this stage, and that the evolution of British Indian Assembly might be retarded for decades and thereby the whole progress of India on constitutional lines checked.

As against this view the reactionary school of thought holds that the Federation ought not to be evolved because it would strike against the British Powers of Paramountcy over Indian States and therefore deprive them of a valuable asset in future, in case British India developed any separatist tendencies.

There is the third school of thought in official circles which supports the idea of the Federation merely on the ground that it would serve the purpose which Sir John Simon had in view, namely, to postpone responsibility in the Centre, and, thereby, save the Round Table Conference from committing itself to any material change in the Central Government's machinery, and also that it would please the communalist Muslim politicians.

INDIAN OPINION SILENT.

Indian opinion has not yet expressed itself on the subject because in the absence of any definite scheme it finds it difficult to assess its value in terms either of advantage or disadvantage to Indian progress. But the Congress circles are definitely silent, and would not look at any scheme produced at the Conference. The Viceroy's Cabinet has, it is said, given serious consideration to the subject; but it was handicapped for want of information as to the exact purpose behind this move.

NATIONALIST OPPOSITION PARTY IN MADRAS COUNCIL

Formed Under Dr. Subbarayan

MADRAS, Nov 19.

33 volunteers belonging to the National Volunteer Corps arrested on Saturday on the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly were tried to-day by the Presidency Magistrate, sentenced 14 accused to six months' rigorous and ordered 9 detained at the Borstal Institution for two years. Nine accused expressing regret were released on their personal bonds of Rs. 50 each. The lady volunteer was awarded six months' simple imprisonment.

The Nationalist Opposition Party in the Madras Council has formed a United Nationalist Opposition Party with Dr. Subbarayan as President—A. P.

PROMINENT CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Mr. Pindidas, a prominent Congressman was arrested to-day.

A Gazette extraordinary has been issued appointing Messrs. Blacker, Gangaram Soni and M. Sleem, Advocate as members of the Tribunal to conduct the new conspiracy case.—A. P.

All-India Muslim Educational Conference

ALIGARH, Nov. 19.

The forty-second session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Benares from 27th to 30th December 1930. —A. P.

EXCITED DRIVER RUSHES CAR IN PROCESSION.

Mr. Mehta Describes Injuries To Ladies.

SAD REMINISCENCES OF GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

KARACHI, Nov. 19

In a lengthy communication to the press Mr. N. R. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, who was slightly injured in Saturday's incident at the approach to the West Wharves, writes as follows:—"On the evening of the 15th November, I was at the Customs House Gate on Edulji Dinshaw Road when the first police motor cycle passed in front of His Excellency's car. Cars in batches passed through and there were loud cries of "shame" continually and the throwing of loose stone metal into five or six carriages. The cars and carriages passed through in about 25 minutes, and I went further up just to the entrance of the road to the west wharf. I found the police withdrawing from their usual lines, and walking away towards the Customs House. Most of the crowd consisted of Congress processionists who were turning back towards the City. Ladies who were in the procession formed themselves in a line. Their backs were turned towards the wharf and their faces were towards the direction of the Customs House. I soon found that some cars were coming from a distance. I felt that if the cars came at that speed in the midst of the procession, there might be some accident and I rushed forward to the tail end of the procession and stood in the middle of the road.

As soon as the first came, I cried out to the driver to stop. He was coming very fast, and I am certain that he saw me and hundreds of other people, as the light was quite enough for any man to see. But the driver refused to give any heed, and without stopping, rushed forward, brushing me aside practically with considerable force on one side of my body.

I quickly got out of it in the nick of time, and was saved just from being crushed. The driver rushed still forward on the procession, without caring for the consequences, and went on crushing women who were in his front, one after another. At last the crowd got wild and rushed towards the car. Congress volunteers also ran towards the car and dispersed the crowds assembled round the car. Some blows were given to the driver and also to the gentleman who was inside the car, but fortunately, Congress volunteers were able to persuade all to move away.

One cannot understand this attitude of the driver which practically amounted to a definite resolution on his part to rush through the procession. I saw myself four ladies and one girl with very serious injuries. One boy was severely injured on the head. Along with me, he was dressed at the Civil Hospital from where he was brought to his house after a bail application was signed on his behalf. But for the timely aid of Congress volunteers in saving the driver and gentleman, the incident would have resulted in far more ugly scenes than one can imagine.

I tried to see the number of the car before I told him to rush away."

Mr. Mehta here gives "as far as I can remember" a certain number but adds "this requires confirmation as I do not want to make a mistake in this direction". —A. P.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Position In Calcutta.

Reviewing the piecegoods trade for the week ending November 14, "Indian Finance" writes as follows:

"The week has been no different from the many weeks which have passed during this year. Bombay and Ahmedabad, however, have begun to ply a more vigorous trade, Madras would seem to have manifested an unhealthy sign of reviving the demand for foreign piecegoods. "But Calcutta is still laggard:—"Leader".

JUBBULPORE "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

—:o:—

Lathi Charge Without Warning.

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 16.

In the evening a procession was started with a photograph of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, from the Tilak Bhumi. This procession marched through the various parts of the city and returned to the Tilak Bhumi where a public meeting was held.

At the outset the National flag was hoisted by Sjt. Sayad Ahamad, "Dictator" C.P. Hindi Provincial Congress Committee. He delivered a speech in the course of which he described the present situation in the country and the repressive policy adopted by the Government. He exhorted people to prepare themselves for a prolonged fight. He then began reading the speech of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru the President of the Congress for which the Punditji was convicted and sentenced. He read out the speech, first in English and then began translating it into Hindi.

LATHI CHARGE WITHOUT WARNING.

Here he was prevented from doing so by the Magistrate, but Mr. Sayed continued. The Magistrate then declared the meeting to be an unlawful assembly. This he did in a very feeble voice none from the audience having heard him. Mr. Sayad therefore took upon himself to warn his audience and asked those who wanted to leave the meeting to leave it immediately. He then resumed reading the speech. People fearing a lathi charge were preparing to leave but hardly had they got up from their seats when a lathi charge was made. Thanks to Dr. Belapurkar and some of his friends who took the blows upuon themselves, ladies escaped severe injuries. A girl however received a severe lathi blow. The lathi charge continued for some time, and about 30 persons were injured, some three persons having got their heads broken. Doctors Sarvate, Belapurkar and Bhave who were present on the spot rendered medical assistance to the injured.

The police have arrested Mr. Sayed Ahmed and three others who read the speech of the Congress President. When Mr. Ahmed was arrested for reading the speech people one after another came to the platform to take the place of those arrested. After four arrests were made the police saw that a number of persons were ready to offer themselves for arrest and they (police) therefore instead of arresting these persons began to use freely, their lathis.

It is interesting to note that the Congress had issued some three days back handbills announcing the celebration of the "Jawahar Day". In these handbills it was clearly stated that the speech of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru advocating non-payment of taxes etc., would also be read. The authorities, if they wanted to play fair, could have banned the meeting beforehand. Instead, they allowed the meeting and when it was in the midst, let lose the police on undefended people.

"UNDER THE VERY NOSE OF GOVERNOR."

During day it was reported in some quarters that the Police would disperse the meeting by force, but then it was also believed that with H.E. the Governor and particularly the Home Member Mr. Raghavendrarao, once a staunch Congressman, being in the station no such incident would happen. This unwarranted action of the local authorities under the very nose of the Governor has created consternation among the public and a hartal has been declared for to-morrow as mark of protest against the lathi charge.

After people were dispersed the police removed the National Flag and also removed the table and other furniture that was brought to the meeting.

Mr. Sayad Ahmed has nominated Mr. Shankarlal as his successor. Mr. Shankerlal is a prominent Congressman of Narsingpur.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY TORNADO.

—:o:—

25 Killed: 100 Injured.

LONDON Nov. 19.

Oklahoma City—25 persons have been killed and 100 injured and 200 buildings have been wrecked in Bethany town, seven miles from here, as a result of the town being swept by a tornado. At the same time torrential rain flooded the streets.—Reuter.

"CONDITION OF 'C' CLASS PAINFULLY BAD"

—:o:—

"The Whole Jail System Is Wrong"

MR. BRAILSFORD VISITS DUM DUM JAIL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the well-known British publicist and socialist leader now in Calcutta visited the Dum Dum special jail for political prisoners and in the course of an interview to "Liberty" said "The conditions of A and B class prisoners are fairly satisfactory but those of C class prisoners are painfully bad and below any modern standard. Were it not for sympthetic management of the Superintendent the lot of those prisoners would be intolerable. They have no soap, no oil, no mosquito nets. Many are suffering from malaria and both hospital and living quarters are overcrowded. They may write or receive letters only once in three months. There seems to me to be no perceptible difference in the degree of education between C class prisoners and others and the whole system seems to me a wrong one".

Referring to the boycott movement Mr. Brailsford said my first impression was that the movement seemed on the surface to be less in evidence here than in Bombay, but on further acquaintance I revised that opinion. One realises that it is a much older movement in Bengal than in Bombay and perhaps for that reason has less need for expression on the surface. —A. P.

LINER STRIKES REEF IN FOG

Trawlers Rescue 100 Passengers

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Lisbon—The Nelson Steam Navigation Company's new motorliner "Highland Hope" struck a reef, off Farilhoes Islands, in a fog, and is lying dangerously. Passengers estimated at 100, took to boats half-clad and were towed by Portuguese trawlers which were summoned by wireless and were landed safely.—Reuter.

535 PERSONS SAVED.

Lisbon.—535 people, namely, 153 passengers, 233 emigrants and 149 crew were brought safely ashore from the "Highland Hope" which was bound for Buenos Aires from London. The Captain who was last ashore confirmed that everyone had been saved.

154 names in the passenger-list of the "Highland Hope" include Mary Duchess of Hamilton. Owners state that "All passengers and crew are safely ashore." —Reuter.

'CIVILISED' ACTION OF MADRAS POLICE.

Discussion Motion Talked Out In Madras Conucil.

MADRAS, Nov 19

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetti's motion of adjournment in the Madras Legislative Council to discuss the use of force by the police in recent cases in dealings with the civil disobedience movement was talked out The mover 'inter alia', narrated events in Madras in April, when people assembled in political gatherings were he said "charged with lathis and chased". He condemned the methods used by the police, declaring that they had abdicated their functions.

Sir Mohamed Usman the Home Member, strongly defended the conduct of the police and said that they lathi charged only after asking the crowd to disperse. It was wrong to say that the police chased all indiscriminately. The methods adopted by the police were absolutely civilised. Mr. H. F. P. Hearson leader of the European group opposed the motion opining that the debate was calculated to stir the members of discontent in the country.

The Council adjourned till January.—A. P.

Imperial Bank Rate Raised To 6 Per Cent

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper is raised to six per cent.—A. P.

"R. T. Conference Attracting Great Attention In India!"

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IS ON THE WANE?

GOVT. OF INDIA'S APPRECIATION OF THE POLITICAL POSITION

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NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

The Government of India on their appreciation of the political situation up to November 15th say: "as reported in last week's summary a letter has been received from the Maliks and Elders asking for a further opportunity of discussing a settlement with Government. A reply has been sent that Government is prepared to meet the Jirga on November 17 and discussions are expected to be resumed on that date. There was some recrudescence of picketing in Peshawar city during the week and as before picketers in Peshawar who appeared in parties of two or three only were taken into custody.

BOMBAY CROWDS DISPERSED.

Demonstrations in the Bombay City appear to have been on a smaller scale than during the past few weeks, but it has been again necessary to disperse several gatherings and on two occasions there has been stone throwing by members of the crowd.

In other parts of the presidency the local Government have taken further action under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and have declared certain associations to be unlawful in the Belgaum District. Action was taken against a village, the people of which are believed to have been responsible for the cutting of telegraph wires, stone-throwing at passing motors, and other acts of lawlessness.

IMPROVEMENT IN GUJARAT.

In Gujarat there has been a definite improvement in the collection of arrears of land revenue and many cases occur in which land revenue payers while maintaining the pretence of opposition make secret payments to the revenue staff. The organised refusal to pay Government due is much less widespread than it was.

C. P. MOVEMENT DECLINING.

The fortnightly reports of the Central Provinces and of Delhi Province were received after the issue of last appreciation. For the Central Provinces the last fortnight of October is described as the quietest for several months. Agitation has been on the wane generally. Picketing of liquor shops has declined everywhere and has ceased entirely in two divisions. The breach of Forest Laws has been limited to a few districts and cloth is selling more freely. Meetings have been fewer and speeches more guarded.

GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

The aboriginal tribes are sttling down and one of their leaders has recanted and is now carrying out propaganda on behalf of Government Apologies before and after trial are more frequent and this is a feature common to many provinces.

Apart from terrorist activities of which mention has been made in previous appreciations, there has also been a definite improvement in Delhi Province where the situation a few weeks ago showed some signs of deterioration. The action taken against the local leaders and against several associations has had a good effect and the supply of volunteuers is reported to be running short.

POLICE FIRE KILLS 4.

Government of Bihar and Orissa report trouble at Jamalpur, arising out of attacks on liquor shops by labourers employed on the Railway. A series of incidents culminated on the 12th in the forcible rescue of prisons from police custoudy and by an attack on the police. The police were forced to open fire, but the crowd continued to advance and a number of policemen were injured and their ranks broken. The crowd in the meantime continued to stone them and fire had again to be opened. In all there were 23 casualties among the crowd of whom four were killed. Among the police 24 received injuries. No disturbance after the 12th has been reported.

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

The assent of the Governor-General has been given to a bill passed by the Punjab Legislative Council which will, while adequately protecting the interests of the accused, facilitate the trial of persons accused of offences connected with the terrorist movement by substituting trial by tribunal of three members in place of the proceedings before a Magistrate followed by a trial by a Sessions Judge. The Bill follows closely the similar Act in force in Bengal, which was passed by the Provincial Council in March last and thus in both provinces the Legislatures have shown their desire to support Government in reasonable measures against the terrorist menace. The Punjab Legislative Council, while leaving the main principles of the bill unchanged passed several amendments, all of which were accepted by Government except one, of which a modification was recommended to the Council by the Governor and then accepted. The Act will be in force for two years with power to the local Government to extend it for a further three years.

GOVT. DESPATCH.

It is too early as yet to estimate the attitude of Indian public opinion towards the Government of India Despatch on reforms, but whatever that attitude may be, there is no doubt that the Round Table Conference is attracting great interest in India and is directing a good deal of public attention towards constructive methods of obtaining a solution of constitutional problems.

MALABAR SWADESHI TEXTILES

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Warning To Buyers

The President, Swadeshi League, Kerala, writes:—

The public are hereby warned to take particular care in buying textiles produced in Malabar. Only those firms to which certificates are granted by the K. P. C. C. are manufactures of cloth out of pure Congress certified yarn and all subterfuges resorted to by certain firms such as attaching labels to samples showing that they are genuine Swadeshi cloth should receive no support at all from the public. An exhaustive list of all weaving firms dealing in genuine Swadeshi yarn will be published by the end of this year.

Indian Labour Demand Complete Swaraj

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

The Madras Labour Union has cabled to Mr. Shiva Rao, Labour Delegate to the Round Table Conference as follows:—

"Indian Labour demands complete Swaraj, right of voting to man and woman and dislikes communal representation."—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT ON PRISONER'S GRIEVANCE RULED OUT.

Justicite Deputy President Of Madras Council

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Rao Bahadur Jagannath Raju, Justice was to-day elected Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council. The other candidate was Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan (Nationalist). Rao Bahadur Raju received 74 votes and Abdul Hameed Khan 34 votes.

After question time to-day the President ruled out two motions for adjournment, one to discuss relief measures in connection with the recent flood havoc in Trichinopoly—Tanjore Districts and the other moved by Swami Venkatachelam Chetty, to discuss the refusal of the Madras jail authorities to give raw rice and butter-milk to "C" class political prisoners.—A. P.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.